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TRUTH FROM TILDEN.

IN REGARD TO THE CIPHER FRAUDS.

His Appearance Before the Committee—An Explicit and Complete Denial and Repudiation of His Graceless Nephew's Work, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The Potter committee met this morning. Governor Tilden entered, accompanied by his brother, Henry A. Tilden, of Lebanon; John Bigelow and Henry F. Dimmock. The Governor was at once sworn by Mr. Hunton, chairman, who said: "Governor Tilden, we received your note expressing your willingness to testify." Mr. Tilden replied: "I have read the publication and translations in the New York papers. I did not recognize a single one, either in the cipher or the translation, which I had ever seen before. I never entered into any arrangements to purchase the votes of either South Carolina or Florida. I had no information for suspicion that any such communications were being carried on until I saw the dispatches published in the New York Tribune. I had no knowledge nor any dealings with any parties to these negotiations in any form whatever. On the morning of November 29, 1876, Mrs. Colonel Pelton mentioned in my presence that her husband had gone for the day. I didn't know he had gone or was going out of the city. He went to Philadelphia, I believe. Later in the day, I was called upon by Mr. Cooper, who was on his way down town, and was told by him that he had received an offering from some party to obtain for money the vote of South Carolina. I said I would authorize no such transaction, nor lend money for any such purpose. The whole conversation occupied only a few moments. I obtained Colonel Pelton's address in Baltimore, and telegraphed him to come. I knew nothing of ciphers that had passed between him and others, and I could not have translated them. With regard to Florida, I never saw one of the telegrams either in cipher or translation. I did not know—I was not informed that any negotiations were going on in regard to the illegality of obtaining the certificates of the returning board.

"Mr. Marble told me, in a casual kind of way, about the corruption of the returning board of Florida. I never saw any one of these dispatches relating to Florida, either in cipher or translation. In regard to the Oregon dispatches, I did not know they came in cipher until after the meeting of the committee to investigate them. Some of the dispatches were addressed to my residence, fifteen Gramercy park. I do not know that any of those dispatches were ever delivered there. Colonel Pelton's habits of mind and my own are very different. A day or two after the election, General Grant wrote a letter recommending that committees go to South Carolina to see a fair count. I had nothing to do with the selection of those committees. I never heard from them but once, and that was a communication signed by Mr. Ottendorfer and others. I was very busy all that time and did not undertake to correct the idea that they were my personal agents. That idea has no foundation. They represented the democratic party, but none of them, so far as I know, went to these states authorized to do anything that gentlemen might not do. From the seventh of November, 1876, to December 6th, of the same year, under no circumstances, did I enter into any competition for the seeking of certificates by venal inducements. There never was an hour or a minute that I entertained such a thought.

"To the people who I believed elected me president of the United States, to the four millions of citizens who were defrauded, I owed it as a duty to proclaim that I would not yield one bit or title of my right, whatever evils may result from this subversion of electoral system and of free government. I resolved that I would enter into no auction for the purchase of the chief magistry. [Cheers, which the chairman suppressed.] I was resolved that I would continue to protest against the wrong by which the people were defrauded out of their rights. [Mr. Tilden's voice was husky and it was difficult to hear him.] When Pelton returned from Baltimore I said something to him about this action and he made no reply. I did not get from him any information about ciphers nor negotiations till I saw them published. I did not believe that Pelton had any power, because he had no authorization. Edward Cooper came to me and said he had received a proposition to get the votes of South Carolina for money. The substance of our conversation was that the votes were for sale. I never heard of any attempt to bribe until the publication of the fact. I first heard of the Florida bribery from Mr. Marble. He simply mentioned the circumstance after he had returned from Florida. He gave me no details and I made no inquiries. I made no inquiries from my nephew about these corrupt propositions to buy and sell."

Q. Then you had no interest in it? A. Only an interest in stopping it.

Mr. Tilden admitted he had had confidential relations with Manton Marble; that the latter, before going to Florida, called to bid him good bye. There was nothing in their conversation at the meeting bearing on this question. It was little more than a formal leave-taking. He reiterated in reply to questions that in his interview with Cooper the idea of accepting a proposition to purchase votes was debated between them, or thought of for a moment. As for Pelton, he was the last man in the world he would have selected if he had intended to enter into such a transaction as purchasing the electoral votes. Being asked why, in his letter to the public, he did not refer to the Baltimore transaction, Mr. Tilden replied that it was not pertinent.

Q.—You must not see that your statement that you had no knowledge of the negotiations, except through the Tribune, is likely to deceive, because you had heard of the Baltimore negotiations?

This question seemed to stagger Mr. Tilden somewhat, but he said he did not know of the cipher telegrams which had passed on the subject nor of any negotiations, but did know that there had been an offer in South Carolina, which he had put an end to by his intervention.

Q. You made your statement conscious that you knew something which the public did not? A. I made my statement in accordance with truth.

Q. Did you intend to convey the idea that you had no knowledge of this offer? A. I did not intend to convey any idea on the subject. I had been advised by a hundred people to do one thing and another, and I do not think it was necessary to refer to the fact of the Baltimore transaction.

In reply to a very able and close examination Mr. Tilden reiterated that it was not pertinent to the subject to refer in his statement to the public of the corrupt offer he had heard of, and denied that he drew up his statement with a special design of keeping this information from the public. A sharp cross-questioning, in which Mr. Tilden was occasionally requested to be frank, failed to get him to admit that he remembered any conversation at the Third National bank with Mr. Smith Weed prior to the latter's departure for North and South Carolina.

This finished Mr. Reed's cross-examination of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Hiscock now took the witness in hand. In reply to a question if he was informed of the nature of the dispatches read by Mr. Smith, from Florida, he said: "I did not occupy myself much with the progress of the Florida proceedings. I never saw the dispatch advising the appointment of some man who could be trusted for a week.' I heard I had one majority in Florida, but didn't see the dispatch referred to as conveying that and other information. I did not see the dispatch to George W. Smith saying 'See my dispatch to Spain.' I have no recollection of seeing or hearing read any such dispatch. I assume that the democratic national committee here were in communication with the gentlemen in Florida during the canvass."

Q.—You have said that if you had had any idea of influencing these boards venally the last person you would have chosen would have been Colonel Pelton. Why did you not deem it improper to call Mr. Cooper's or Mr. Hewitt's attention to the matter, and ask them to take charge of matters, lest Colonel Pelton might compromise the democratic general committee? A.—In the first place, I supposed they had full knowledge, and would be able to take care that nothing wrong should be done. Civil law does not recognize purposes until they are embodied in actions. The church punishes purposes, if criminal, even if they are not carried out. The atmosphere at that time was full of rumors of the fraudulent returning boards. I declare before God and my country that the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought. [Meaning by republicans.] I would scorn and condemn my righteous title if the democratic party had secured my seat by fraud.

Mr. Hiscock said that McLin testified that he was approached by Manton Marble with an offer for the purchase of votes. He deemed it his duty to make this refutation in the face of Governor Tilden's aspersions on his character.

Mr. Hiscock—Governor Tilden, are you entirely clear that McLin was influenced in his action by the hope of office? A.—I swear so to my best recollection. I believe I shall be just to every one in this examination, and shall protect myself fully without going into matters connected with my family relations.

Mr. Hiscock said: "This investigation was for the benefit of the whole people, and I believe it to be in the conscientious discharge of my duty to fully investigate Colonel Pelton's relations to you."

Mr. Hiscock to Mr. Tilden—Had you any information at that time that the returning boards of South Carolina or Florida were for sale? Give the name of the gentleman who told you? A.—I can't give you the name of any man. I state it on evidence that would convict any one.

Q.—Give me the name. A.—It appeared in the papers.

Mr. Hiscock—We will now go back to the time when Pelton visited Baltimore. I ask you again to give me any evidence you have that those boards were being corrupted by the republicans? I limit you up to the time of the final action of these boards. A.—I have no evidence up to that time. What I learned was from subsequent investigation. Mr. Tilden admitted that up to the time Pelton went to Baltimore he had none, except newspaper knowledge about the alleged corruption of the republicans in dealing with the returning board.

Mr. Hiscock called Tilden's attention to dispatch number thirty-four, dated Tallahassee, Florida, November 22, and signed Marble. He said: "I don't now under tand what it means." He could not say whether or not any large sum of money was raised by the democrats in New York which might be used for political purposes. In regard to dispatch No. 14, addressed to "Smith Weed" and signed "De-mark," he said Colonel Pelton did not consult him about it. He did not know Pelton was in communication with Weed and others in the south. These telegrams never came to my house with my knowledge.

After a brief examination of one or two other witnesses without eliciting any important information, the committee went into an executive session and decided to examine no more witnesses. They will leave for Washington to-night.

DR. GREEN'S EXPLANATION

As to How the Cipher Dispatches Were Juggled Into the Hands of the Morton Committee.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 8.—At the dinner of the Lotus club to-night, Dr. Norwin Green being called on to speak by the president, said: Imputations have been made against my predecessor that do him great injustice in regard to cipher dispatches The simple fact is that the principal object of the directors of our company and its executive officers was to avoid the surrender of those dispatches to anybody. We believed that there was an honorable obligation to preserve these messages from the eyes of mortal man, and we resorted to every proper and legitimate device consistent with due respect to the authority of congress to prevent members of congress from getting them. Expecting that Manager Barnes, of New Orleans, would be called upon to produce the messages before the Morrison committee, we ordered them away from that place, so that he had no messages to produce or any power to produce them. He was held in contempt and imprisoned. The messages were ordered from every place to the custody of the executive offices of New York, and the executive committee took the custody of them away from the executive in their own custody. Now the charge of a very distinguished journal is that the president of the Western Union company, being a prominent republican, dextrously avoided delivering these telegrams to the house committee, but turned them over wholesale to the senate committee. I desire to say that this charge is exceedingly unjust. The house had the first intimation that the messages were in the custody of the executive committee. They did not act upon the information, but the senate committee served a subpœna upon every individual member of that committee to report and produce the telegrams. There was no further refuge or resort. There was no alternative but to surrender them. The committee immediately repaired in a body to Washington and there was served with a similar subpœna from the house committee. They held a meeing and resolved to deliver the messages in the order called for by these respective subpœnas. To copy these dispatches would have required weeks of labor, for there were 29,000. The imputation, therefore, of dextrous management on the part of the late president of the company in the direction of the political bias is exceedingly unjust, and I desire to so state. The request was made that the telegrams should be kept from the eyes of every one except such persons as were entitled, by reason of their official position, to examine them, and that they should be returned to the company as soon as the examination was concluded. They were returned, and they came back to us in a trunk in glorious confusion. The president said that they had better be burned. Our regulations required us to keep the messages six months, and, as that period had not elapsed, we locked them up in a store-room until the six months had expired, and I then sent my son down to personally supervise putting them in a furnace and burning them. We did not have any reason to doubt that they all came back, but it appears they did not, and I protest that the company is in no way responsible for that delinquency. We did all we could to resist giving them up.

In answer to a question if it was true that those dispatches incriminating the republican party were burnt and those that incriminated the democratic party were preserved, Dr. Green said: "I will answer for myself that I never read one of them."

The Walking Craze.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BALTIMORE, February 8. A walking match of twenty-six hours, between Willian Miller and D. C. Ross, for $500, was commenced last night at the acadamy of music. The contest continued till 6 o'clock this morning, when Ross had scored 40 miles and Miller 42 miles. Ross then left the track and did not return again or give any explanation or reason for his withdrawal. Miller continued the walk till 10 o'clock to-night, scoring 107 miles in 26 hours.

Virginia's Debt.

RICHMOND, February 8.—The joint committee of the general assembly will meet Monday to receive from the representatives of the bondholders an amended proposition for the settlement of the public debt. Although it cannot be officially stated, it is generally understood that the new proposition will exten l the three per cent. period from five to ten years, thus leaving the four per cent. period at twenty years, instead of twenty-five, and the five per cent. period at ten years.

Reno On the Stand.

CHICAGO, February 8.—In the Reno inquiry Major Reno gave his testimony. He detailed the movements of the troops on the evantful day of the battle. The Indians were in such numbers that he was thrown on the defensive. He used his best judgment in moving from the timber and in all movements of his troops. His narration was clear and straightforward.

The Exposition Lottery.

PARIS, February 8.—The delivery of the lottery prizes commences Wednesday next. Articles not claimed by the 15th of May will be sold, but the proceeds can be claimed any time within a year.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS AT WORK.

A Determination to R peal the Juror's Test Oath—How it is to be Done—The Army Appropriation Bill in the House of Representatives—Department News.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—An adjourned caucus of democrats was held to-night, Mr. Blackburn presiding. There were present ninety representatives and ten senators. Rules were adopted for the government of joint caucuses at former meeting. The general sentiment favored attaching to one of the appropriation bills an amendment replacing the test oath required of jurors, namely: That they had not taken up arms against the United States, nor engaged in any insurrection against the same, nor given aid and comfort to the enemy. To-night the subject was formally acted on and a committee appointed to put the amendment in form to be attached to sundry civil bills, which among other provisions it includes the pay of persons connected with the judiciary. The caucus also decided upon an amendment repealing the clauses in the revised statutes which provides for the appointment of federal supervisors of elections. The committee are also required to put this amendment in proper form. Nearly all the democratic members of the house committee on appropriations were present and gave approval to the proceedings of the caucus. There was entire unanimity on the above measures; the only point of difference was as to conclusive action at the present meeting, but it was agreed there should be an adjourned meeting on Monday next. The exact form of the amendments will then be laid before the caucus for adoption. Some of those who attended the caucus say the democrats will insist on the amendments being incorporated in the bill, even at the risk of an extra session.

Wm. J. Smith, of Memphis, nominated surveyor of customs.

General Rice, chairman of the committee on pensions, has had several interviews with Commissioner Bentley as to the necessary legislation to carry all the provisions of the arrears of pensions out. Of course, time will be required to examine the claims presented, and with the facilities at his disposal the commissioner thinks no more than $10,000,000 will be required for the claims adjusted during the coming year. The committee has informally considered and will probably report a bill appropriating that amount for the purpose. Should the claims be more rapidly adjusted, the provisions for their payment can be made on the meeting of congress in December.

THE SENATE.

The credentials of James D. Walker, senator from Arkansas, were presented, read and filed.

Mr. Bruce, from the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river, reported without amendment the house bill to provide for the organization of the Mississpi river improvement commission and for the correction and permanent location and deepening of the channel, and improvement of the navigation of said Mississippi river and the protection of its alluvial lands. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Bruce gave notice that he will call it up at an early day and have some remarks to submit in its favor.

THE HOUSE.

The house considered the army appropriation bill. The proposition in the nature of an amendment for the transfer of the Indians to the war department was rejected. The first vote was on the following amendment, offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "And telegrams are authorized to be transmitted by railroad companies that may have telegraph lines for the government and for the general public at a rate to be fixed by the government, according to the provisions of title 65 of the revised statutes." Adopted.

The next amendment of importance was that for the reorganization of the army, which was agreed to.

The next amendment was that offered by Hewitt, of New York, amending section 2002 of the revised statutes so as to expunge therefrom authority to have troops at polls on election day, "to keep the peace." Adopted. Yeas, 110; nays, 95. It was a strict party vote, with the exception of Brogden, of North Carolina, who voted affirmatively with the democrats. The senate agreed to a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The house bill amendatory of the internal revenue laws was introduced, ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

The bill for exchanging coin for notes reported yesterday was laid on the table.

HOW EUGENIE BECAME AN EMPRESS.

The Countess de Montijo and Her Charming Daughters—The Early Lovers of Eugenie.

London Truth, January 23.

In the year 1845, or thereabouts, the Parisian prefecture de police turned its attention to the Countess de Montijo, who was then residing with her two daughters on the third floor of a house in the Rue St. Antoine, Paris, and asked the commissaire of the quarter to make inquiries about this lady. The request was not an unusual one, for the police of continental cities are accustomed to pry into the affairs of strangers; so the commissaire sent in a report which ran substantially thus: "The Countess de Montijo, divorced wife of a Spanish grandee, seems to live in easy but not affluent circumstances. She receives few ladies, but many distinguished foreigners of her own and other countries. She gives occasional tea-parties, at which cards are played. Her daughters, one aged 19 and the other 18, are renowned for their great beauty. It is said that the eldest is going to marry the Duke d'Albe," etc.

This report, founded probably on the gossip elicited from servants by a foolish detective, was obviously untrue in some of its insinuations, but it was duly lodged in the archives of the prefecture, whence the republicans extracted it after the fall of the second empire, for publication in that shabby collection of state papers which they entitled "Fascicules." My object in quoting it here is to recall the impression which existed in the official mind as to the respectability of the Countess de Mantijo. She was rated in police books as a lady whom society rather cut, and whose drawing-room was a little better than a polite gambling saloon. The truth is, that there was nothing against Mme. De Montijo except her separation from her husband. After this unfortunate domestic event, she went traveling about the world with her two daughters, who received a kind of flying education in Germany, in England and finally in Paris. The countess enjoyed a handsome allowance, and her daughters were taught by the best masters; but of course there was a tinge of Bohemianism in the existence of a lady roaming from city to city with her children, and never remaining in one place more than a year at a time. One can make some allowance, therefore, for the pious horror of M. Fialin, (better known under the name of De Persigny, which he had usurped), when, on hearing of Napoleon III.'s intended marriage with Mlle. Eugenie de Montijo, he threw himself on his knees, and besought his master not to do this rash thing.

This occurred in January, 1853. Napoleon had tried to contract marriage with a princess of Bavaria, but had been rebuffed; he then made an offer of his hand to the princess Carola Wasa, of Sweden, but had failed in this quarter also. With a proper spirit he resolved that he would have nothing more to do with marriages de convenance, but would make a love-match. He had repeatedly noticed Mlle. De Montijo, who used to attend the balls at the Elysee with her mother and her sister, who had become Duchess d'Albe He gave the countess an invitation to spend a week at St. Cloud, and at the expiration of the visit announced abruptly to his ministers that he was going to raise Mlle. Eugenie to the throne. Count de Morny was the first to understand the situation, and after warmly congratulating the emperor on his admirable choice, ran off to proffer his compliments to the future empress. Her majesty never in after time forgot this act of chivalry and presence of mind. Meanwhile Fialin, above mentioned, was bubbling out his silly soul in distraught wonderings as to what France would say.

France took the thing very coolly. Little time was given for objections, as the marriage was solemnized eight days after the notification appeared in the Moniteur; and the municipal council of Paris had to vote their gift of £24,000 to the empress with as much haste as good speed. Mlle. de Montijo was then 27 years old, and there is no harm in saying, since the matter is notorious, that she had already had several offers of marriage. Her reason for refusing some of these is said to have lain in a little pique which she had experienced at the very brilliant marriage which her sister had made. Somehow she had got to think that the Duke d'Albe was paying his court to herself; when she discovered her mistake she bore the disappointment (if it was one) very good-naturedly, but vowed that since her sister had wedded a Spanish grandee of the first class, she too would marry nobody under the rank of a duke. One of Mlle. Eugenie's suitors was a Scotch officer of the British army, a young man of good family, who met her at Brighton in 1846, and proposed out of hand. One would have liked to see the face of this worthy fellow when he subsequently learned to what high destinies his cruel one had come. He is now, like the hero of "Locksley Hall," the very cheerful father of a grown-up family. Mlle. De Montijo was also sued by a French nobleman who sat on the legitimist benches in the constituent assembly of 1848, and by a famous and witty French author, who became an imperial senator and lived to congratulate the empress frequently and laughingly on her good sense in having rejected him. He remained single, though, and cherished to his life's end the most kindly reverence for the lady whom he believed to be peerless among women.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Murdered and Robbed—Impeaching an Officer—An Oregon Hanging.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—About a year ago the contract for building the narrow gauge railroad from this city to Xenia, O., was given to one Benedict, at what was considered an exorbitant figure, the construction of the first five miles being placed at $300,000. It is now stated, upon authority of one of the board of directors, that the president, Seth Haines, had a secret contract with Benedict by which (the president) was to receive $125,000 in bonds of the company, understood to be in consideration of awarding the contract to Benedict.

WILMINGTON, February 8.—Evan Rice, cashier of the Wilmington and Brandywine national bank, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling about $27,000. Rice is confined in bed by nervous prostration.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—A private dispatch from Jefferson City says that articles of impeachment were presented to the lower house this morning against State Treasurer Yates.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—At Dalles, Oregon, to-day, James Cook was hanged for the murder of George Craig. Cook's real name is unknown, he refusing to disclose it. A number of spectators witnessed the execution.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 8.—This morning, Al. Snedekir, yard conductor, in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, while uncoupling a yard engine from the train it was assisting up a grade on the Grandfield road, fell under the wheels of the engine, which passed over and frightfully mangled his body, producing instant death. Snedekir was about 33 years of age, and had been in the employ of the company seven years.

RICHMOND, February 8.—As Howard Holtzeclaw, telegraph operator and railroad ticket agent at Warrenton Junction, Va., was returning home last night from his office, he was waylaid, murdered and robbed of his watch, chain and money. His body was found this morning with a bullet-hole in his forehead. No clue to the murderer was found.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Andrew Henderson, a workman in a hub factory, situated about 12 miles from Cuba, Mo., was killed there on Wednesday by being beaten on the head with a heavy club by Henry Post, a fellow-workman. Post escaped.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 8.—Eisenmoyer's flouring mill, in this city, the largest in Arkansas, exploded a boiler last night, killing the engineer, Horace Burns, and making an utter wreck of the engine-house. Burns had a wife and two children in St. Louis.

KEY WEST, February 8.—The French bark Gaule has been abandoned, bilged on the quicksands. No news of the crew.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Joseph L. Heath, a prominent citizen of Reed City, Michigan, and married, eloped with a Miss Thayer. Her father followed, overtook them at Kalamazoo, and drew a revolver to shoot him, but, changing his mind, shot himself through the heart.

SPRINGFIELD, February 8.—It is expected that Charles W. Angell, the absconding secretary of the Pullman palace-car company, will reach this country in just about a week, and will land at Philadelphia from the American skipper in which he has been brought across the water. It is feared that he may attempt to secure his release after reaching Philadelphia by taking out a writ of habeas corpus. To prepare for such a step, the Hon. L. H. Bisbee to-day procured from Governor Collum a requisition upon Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, requesting the return of the fugitive to the tate of Illinois.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Reichstag—A Treaty with Samoa—The Definitive Treaty with Russia.

BERLIN, February 8.—Two thousand two hundred Catholic ladies of the Rhine provinces, have petitioned the emperor against the suppression of the Ursuline convents of Nunnenwerth and Theiwiler. It is believed that the session of the reichstag which opens on Wednesday next will be very stormy.

The Official Gazette announces that the treaty of commerce with Samoa was signed on the 24th of January.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—Caratheodori and Ali Pashas and Prince Lobanoff, Russian ambassador, this evening signed a definitive treaty of peace. The Russians will commence the evacuation of Turkish territory to-morrow and will complete it in thirty-five days. Podogoritza was surrendered yesterday to the Montenegrins, who have evacuated the Turkish localities.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—The Nevada was announced to sail to-day for New York, but she will not take her departure on account of the laborer strike. Troops of dragoons paraded the line of docks this morning. Several sailing vessels, which were advertised for departure to-day, have been detained, it being impossible to secure sailors for them.

LONDON, February 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Cardinal Gulbert, archbishop of Paris, is expected here shortly. The cardinal reports his interview with President Grevy as cordial, but says that the radicals will insist on a separation of the church and state.

The statement that the German minister at Copenhagen had been recalled is incorrect.

Reports of the famine in upper Egypt are greatly exaggerated.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

CETTINJE, February 9.—The Montenegrins occupied the ports of Spue and Velibredo yesterday unopposed. They have evacuated Bojana district.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 9.—England has concluded a convention with Turkey purchasing the state domains in Cyprus, with the exception of the sultan's private estates.

The United States Consul-general Heap represented to the porte the convenience of replacing the ottoman minister at Washington by the changed affairs.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST PETERSBURG, February 9.—It is reported that the Chinese have been defeated by the Sarts, who have captured the city of Kashgar and environs. The Chinese fortress near Kashgar has not been taken.

NASHVILLE, February 8.—The western circuit spring racing meeting will be inaugurated here under promising auspices.

LO, THE POOR OX!

WHOSE COUGH DISTURBS THE AIR.

Action of the Liverpool Dealers—The British Government Virtually Prohibits the Importation of Cattle After the 28th—Trade Matters, Etc., Etc.

LONDON, February 9.—A committee of the Cattle Trade association at Liverpool, in order to avoid interruption to trade, have offered to erect necessary lairage and abbatoirs to comply with the requirements of the privy council. It is believed, however, that in consequence of the growing importance of trade to the port of Liverpool either the authorities of the corporation or the dock board will undertake the work. All of the arrivals of cattle from America, since the steamer Ontario's cargo, has been found entirely free from disease. The severity of the weather, therefore, it is believed, caused the outbreak in that instance. The British government is, under the circumstances, not inclined to interfere with the importation of cattle from America, provided there is adequate inspection before shipment and provision of the required lairage at Liverpool to put them in position to meet such cases as the Ontario's. It is not believed that slaughter on the quays will be enforced where no disease exists. Gentlemen in the trade say that under these conditions American shippers need not fear any interference with business.

NEW YORK, February 8.—George C. Toffey, of the Washington market, one of the leading cattle shippers to Europe received a private dispatch from the agent of his firm, dated London, to-day, in which he states that the British government has issued an order forbidding live cattle from the United States to land at any ports of the kingdom after the 28th inst. This practically is an embargo on the American cattle trade with Great Britain and will cause much loss to shippers on this side. The freight steamer, Australia, of the Anchor line, which sailed to-day, took out 200 head of picked western cattle and 600 sheep. About 200 head were to have been shipped in the Erin, of the National line, to-day, but owing to an accident to her rudder port, she will not sail until Thursday.

OTTAWA, February 8.—The order in council recently passed in reference to the importation of American cattle has been amended, and it is ordered that from and after the six of February the importation or introduction into Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island of cattle from the United States is prohibited for three months.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—The Journal of Commerce of this city published to-day the interviews with about 100 leading business men in regard to the trade of January of this year, as compared with the same month of last year. A large proportion of those consulted, including representatives of every branch of trade, report a material increase of business, particularly manufactures. Nine-tenths of those interviewed believe business for the present year will be much better than it has been for three years past.

THE EASTERN PLAGUE.

Action of the Governments Toward Limiting It.

LONDON, February 8.—A Vienna dispatch says that Dr. Finkelenberg, the German delegate to the international sanitary commission, will discuss with the government here the measures to be adopted on the southern frontiers in case the plague reaches Roumania. The Hungarian government, with the assent of the Roumanian government, will dispatch a commissioner to report upon the state of public health in Roumania, Bessarabia, Bulgaria and Roumelia. The two governments have agreed to adopt protective measures on a large scale on the Bessarabian and Transylvanian frontiers, and to shift the Russian line of magazines in Roumania eastward behind a double cordon.

A St. Petersburg special says that General Melekoff has left for Astrachan to superintend the measures for arresting the plague.

A Berlin dispatch says a case of the plague is reported at Uyrokoye, near Moscow. This is possibly the revival of an old report.

It is officially announced that there have been no cases of the plague at Astrachan since the 6th inst. Arrangements are being made for establishing cemeteries for the interment of persons succumbing to the epidemic.

A METHODIST MIRACLE.

A Cure of Cure by Faith in Wilmington

WILMINGTON, DEL., February 8.—Miss Minnie Lombard, nineteen years old, residing at 710 Jefferson street, in this city, who has been blind for two years, has recovered her sight in a most remarkable manner. She was afflicted with typhoid fever, which weakened the optic nerves to such an extent that, with the recovery from the fever, she gradually lost her sight and became totally blind. She was given the best medical attention, but without avail. The physicians could only give her a slight hope that she might some day regain her sight, but were powerless to render any aid. She is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, and the church has made her case a special subject of prayer. On Tuesday night last, previous to retiring, Miss Lombard had been reading of Christ's restoring sight to the blind, and the promise, "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, believing, ye shall receive," and, with a full reliance in His power and wisdom, she prayed earnestly that, if it were His will, her own eyes might be reopened. She awoke with a headache. Her mother bathed her head and she fell asleep again. When she awoke her sight was perfectly restored. She is a consistent Christian, and naturally attributes her sudden recovery to a special interposition of Divine Providence.

A SWELL MOHAMMEDAN WEDDING.

The Marriage of the Fifth Son of the Khedive of Egypt.

London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, January 14.—To-day it is a great Mohammedian wedding. Mahmoud Hamdi Bey, the fifth son of the khedive, was married last week to a daughter of Edhami Pasha, a son of Abbas Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, and viceroy of Egypt from 1848 to 1854. Prince Tewfik, the heir apparent to the throne, is married to a sister of the bride, and Prince Ibrahim, now at Woolwich, is betrothed to another sister. Certainly the viceregal family are obedient to the behests of their religion, which declare marriage a positive duty. "Art thou married?" asked the prophet of one of the followers. "No," replied the man. "And art thou sound and healthy?" "Yes," said the other. "Then," declared the prophet, "thou art one of the brothers of the devil." But the devil has not many brothers in a Mohammedan country, as every man of any position has his harem. Four wives are the limit, and the facility of divorce is so great that rich men do not shrink from the dangers of this quadruple alliance. Alee, the companion of the prophet, is said to have married and divorced 200 wives; and a certain old dyer of Bagdad has come down in history as a man who had been married 900 times.

Prince Mahmoud, who had been betrothed for some time, was married on a Thursday—the lucky day of the week. All the old ceremonies were gone through, and Cairo took a deep interest in all the proceedings. There is no religious rite, and the principal parties do not meet until all the preliminaries are over. The Zeffeh, or procession of the bride, was performed by her in due form through the streets of Cairo, which she promenaded in gorgeous attire, carefully veiled and shut up in a brougham. Infantry and cavalry, with martial bands, preceded her, and she was followed by crowds of female friends and harem slaves, by whom she was finally conducted to her husband's palace in the Ismailieh quarter.

The bridegroom, meanwhile, after dining with his father at Abdin palace, was escorted by his male friends to the adjoining mosque, where a solemn prayer was performed. From the mosque, as the sun went down, he and his party marched on foot in procession through the whole city. All the princes, Nubar Pasha, Abdel Kader Pasha, Shahin Pasha, and crowds of other pashas and beys were of the party, and many of these stout dignitaries were exhausted by the fatigue of such a formidable pedestrian trip. Soldiers escorted the procession, attendants carried numbers of lanterns, and the streets were densely crowded by natives eager to see the sight.

The crowd of friends parted with the bridegroom at the foot of the staircase of his palace, where his brother Hassan gave him the customary blow on the back, which signifies a farewell to bachelor life, and he was then left alone to rescue his wife from her female attendants and see her face for the first time in his life.

POSSESSED OF DEVILS.

A Village of Italy in Which Thirty Young Girls are Possessed.

Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, January 3.—In a little village away up in the province of Udine, on the borders of Italia Irredenia, there is great alarm and commotion; for the young girls of the place, one after another, are showing outward and visible signs of being possessed of a devil. According to all accounts there are now about thirty young women in this unhappy condition. Why the evil one should have selected so obscure a village for his operations does not seem quite clear. Indeed, the blame is not laid on him, but on the priests. Inquiries made by the authorities have elicited the fact that in Lent last year a series of discourses were delivered by a priest, in which he described at great length and with much detail the pains of hell, thereby terrifying weak young men that they were already lost, and that the devil had entered into them. The priests, who at first were rather pleased with the impression their brother made, have since found that though they had raised the spirit, they had no power to lay it again. Holy water produced no effect, and even such practical measures as beating the person affected have been found useless.

While this fit of madness is on the "possessed" crow like a cock, or mew like cats, or bark and howl like dogs and wolves. What is worse, they shock their neighbors by blasphemous and obscene language, being especially violent against the priests, cursing them for their inability to relieve their suffering by casting out the devil. The prefect of the province has sent a commission to Versegnis, the name of the village, to see what can be done to stop the progress of the mania, for, by force of example and terror, it threatens to spread. The people of the district cannot be persuaded but that the devil is really at large among them.

A curious incident of the same kind was related to me a few months ago by a friend, who had heard it from the lips of the officers at the lunatic asylum at Siena. At Siena, there is a very large asylum in proportion to the number of inhabitants, but it is nearly always full. Among the patients is a man who was formerly servant to a priest in the town, and had been remarkable for his piety and devotion. A year or two ago he began to show signs of religious mania, and his master, in hope of curing him, sent him to a country house for changed air and scene. The man appeared to get better, and, after some months, returned to the town, but the mania soon began to show itself again. He had an idea that he was a bishop, and used to preach in the streets, so he was rescued to place him in the asylum. Two attendants were sent with a carriage to remove him; and to get him away quietly he was told that he was to officiate at religious functions. As he was driven through the streets he blessed the people, and on nearing the asylum, he expressed a wish to go in and bless "the poor mad people," and so was taken in. It was easy to persuade him that the patients were his flock, and he used to preach to them and to assist the keepers in many little ways; and so, being gentle and harmless, he became a great favorite. Among his flock was a very violent lunatic, who constantly used language so blasphemous and disgusting that it shocked the keepers, and even the other patients; and to this man he specially devoted his attention, trying to reason with him and bring him to a calmer state, but always in vain.

One day, without warning, he fell on the blasphemer and strangled him, telling the keepers that the man was possessed with the devil, that he had long tried to cast him out, but in vain, and so as the possessed creature was too wicked to live he had killed him. But now it seemed as if the spirit of the dead man had entered into his murderer. Religion was forgotten, and its place was taken by all the vicious passions of his victim. The most blasphemous language continually issued from lips that hitherto had been pure of evil speaking; his gentle nature gave place to the violence which had characterized the man he had killed; and from being the most tractable of patients, he has now become one of the most dangerous, and the one of whom the keepers are most in fear. They all firmly believe that the evil spirit cast out of the murdered man actually did enter into the body of the murderer.

RACHEL'S WAITING.

A Charming Story by Mrs. J. J. Hussey

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION of to-morrow will contain a story under the above title, written by Mrs. J. J. Hussey, of this city. The story is of thrilling interest, pure in tone and happy in conception, and is decidedly Mrs. Hussey's best effort in this line.

This lady gives evidence of talent of a high order, and if she continues at the pen she will be sure to win her way to literary distinction. We advise all to read this story.

Her Grandfather Whipped Washington.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 8.—Mrs. Eliza Langhorn died yesterday in this city, aged eighty-one years. She belonged to families well-known in the history of Virginia and Kentucky. Her grandfather, William Payne, had a personal difficulty with General Washington, during which Payne knocked the father of his country down in the Alexandria, Va., court-house yard.

Charleston's Weather.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 8.—The weather here is cold and wet. The races announced for to-day were postponed until fair weather.

Judge Blodgett.

CHICAGO, February 8.—The press comments on the result of the investigation just concluded by the house judiciary committee are favorable to Blodgett.

Tennessee's Debt.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The Tennessee bondholders to-day resolved to renew to the present legislature the offer of an adjustment sent to the governor.

Stranded.

LONDON, February 8.—The Swedish bark Gauthiod, from New Orleans, stranded at Haufleur, and will probably become a wreck.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

YESTERDAY MR. H. A. Wrench was commissioned tax receiver of Whitfield county.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR will return from Washington Tuesday. He reports a general sentiment at the national educational convention in favor of the south.

THE supreme court adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet again Monday, when the spring term will begin. Two hundred and five cases have been returned to it for trial.

YESTERDAY Colonel J. S. Newman, of the state agricultural department, received from Virginia two very fine thoroughbred Ayshire cattle. They are pronounced beautiful specimens.

YESTERDAY Judge Wm. Ezzard was commissioned tax receiver of Fulton county. The delay in this case was caused by the fact that Styles Hutchins, colored, began a contest and thirty days had to transpire before the commission could be issued.

DR. THOMAS P. JANES, the state commissioner of agriculture, is frequently receiving letters from South Carolina, Florida, Texas and Louisiana, asking about the workings of his department, as they intend to adopt some system similar to ours. In Louisiana, the constitutional convention is about to meet and the members elect frequently write for all the reports of the Georgia bureau as guides to the foundation of a similar department in that state.

FACTORY FACTS.

ADVERSE ACTION OF THE COURTS.

Its Effect Upon the Present Status and the Future Progress of the Factory—An Interview with Mr. Hayden's Attorneys—Probabilities Considered.

Once again we find ourselves face to face with the cotton factory scheme. There is another hitch in the machinery of its progress. The question at issue now appears to be one affecting the very existence of the corporation, and upon its determination are to depend the further efforts to put the factory into operation.

A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

was rendered on the 28th of January in the famous case of the Atlanta Cotton Factory Company vs. Julius A. Hayden, which decision was invoked by Hayden upon appeal

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 9 1879.

THE calls for "Moses" from the tall tower will come with less vehement frequency hereafter.

IT is to be hoped that the movement in congress looking to the establishment of a national system of quarantine will meet with no opposition from any quarter.

IT is to be feared that, after all, the translations of the cipher dispatches, which have set the editors of the Tribune wild, are substantially inaccurate. The trouble would seem to be, not that Mr. Hassard failed to discover the right key, but that the key was frequently misapplied—that is to say, was applied to dispatches for which it was not intended. Our sympathies are with the Tribune.

THE legislative committee appointed to examine into the condition and prospects of the Macon and Brunswick railroad will meet in Brunswick next Tuesday. The report of this committee will be submitted to the legislature in July, when that body will probably decide whether the road shall be leased, sold or continued under the present system. At present, the road is paying considerable dividends into the treasury, and its management is in every respect satisfactory.

IT appears that Mr. Marble was too shrewd to enter into any negotiations with the knaves of the Florida returning board. Captain Charles E. Dyke had received intimations that one of the members of the board could be bought, but Mr. Marble would have nothing to do with the matter. Woolley, Coyle, and the other understrappers, including Pelton, went wild over the prospect of buying McLin, and hence the dispatches which fell into the Tribune's basket. As a receiver of unimportant stolen goods, Mr. Whitelaw Reid deserves the condolence of his brother stalwarts.

THE Tribune's ciphers seem to have been submitted to gross wrongs and outrages in their translation. Mr. Marble, whose testimony is said by our telegrams to have been marked with great precision, alludes to the ciphers attributed to him as "rubbish." Indeed, he lost no opportunity during his examination to show that the translations made by the experts of the Tribune are comparatively worthless. This, following the confession of Mr. Smith Weed, is calculated to show that Mr. Reid's young men are not infallible, even after discovering the key. Nevertheless, we wish them well.

MR. WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, president of the Alumni club of Athens, has addressed a circular letter to the alumni of the university of Georgia throughout the state, requesting them to co-operate with the Athens club in securing to the Alma Mater the result of earnest, well-directed efforts to build up her fortunes. Mr. Mitchell recommends the formation of clubs at various points, and invites correspondence and interchange of thoughts and suggestions looking to the advancement of the university. By these means, it is hoped that, at the annual meeting of the alumni, some well-digested plan for action may be agreed upon which may at least partially result in securing the final and enduring success of the university.

MR. WHITELAW REID is indebted to THE CONSTITUTION for information which he might have availed himself of long ago. We told him ever so many weeks ago that his translations of the cipher telegrams proved that certain members of his party in the south were for sale; that results proved they were not purchased by the democrats; and that circumstantial evidence went to show that they had been bought by Mr. Hayes's managers. Had Mr. Reid availed himself of the information we freely gave him, he would not now have to wrestle with a belated and untimely regret that his young men have made asses of themselves, and subjected his able paper, the Tribune, to the derisive smiles of the democracy and the conservative people of the country. We shall endeavor to deal as leniently with Mr. Reid as the circumstances will permit.

THE contingent fund of congress is frittered away in all sorts of hopeless directions. The members buy pocket-knives, card-cases, shoe-brushes, razors, cork-screws, fans and a great variety of other indispensable utensils for which the people have to pay. Senator Morton's funeral cost $957, of which amount $419 was for wine and whisky, a touching evidence that the congressional mourners mourned and refused to be comforted until they had an opportunity to conceal their emotions behind a demijohn. Under the head of "stationery," our able lawmakers gathered in ninety-three dozen pocket-knives, thirty dozen corkscrews, and seven hundred pocket-books. One member got a copy of Homer's Iliad; another, pursuing his literary studies in a different direction, is charged with a pack of cards. Natty Banks, of Massachusetts, got two religious works, and a North Carolina member availed himself of the opportunity to secure a hymn-book and a family Bible. All of which leads us to remark that the "contingent fund," as it is now expended, is a trifle too contingent to suit our notions of economy.

Revenue Troubles.

The revenue men seem to be getting into trouble in Cherokee Georgia. We wonder if the parties who loaded the correspondents of the New York radical press with the lies about Colonel Fitzsimons will be as ready to reproduce the misrepresentations on the same line. This way of making raids into the mountains periodically to suppress the distillation of liquor ought to be stopped. It always irritates these people. The men engaged in making this liquor are generally ignorant and uncultivated. They should be dealt with kindly. It is not necessary to hunt for illicit distillers with carbines. It only provokes a quarrel.

Mr. Tilden's Testimony.

Mr. Tilden's testimony before the Potter committee yesterday is not to be misunderstood even by the literary imbecile who writes the political paragraphs of the New York Tribune. It was plain and to the point. There was no evasion, no quibbling, no playing with questions. Mr. Tilden's statements were simple and direct, and embodied a sweeping denial of all knowledge of the cipher telegrams and a confirmation of Mayor Cooper's testimony that the rightfully elected president denounced in the strongest terms the effort to bribe the too willing Florida returning board. Mr. Marble's evidence is to the same effect, and so is that of Mr. Weed. They all go to show that Mr. Tilden had no knowledge of the ciphers themselves, and that he would not even listen to a proposition to buy the republican knaves who offered themselves for sale so readily. This is the affirmative evidence, and it thoroughly exculpates not only Mr. Tilden, but the democratic party from even an intention to buy a returning boarder. The negative evidence is equally as strong and as convincing. It is to the effect that no member of any board was bought. That some of them were for sale is beyond question—that at least one member of the Florida returning board was upon the market no republican editor or politician has been insane enough to deny. The question is, if McLin or Cowgill were for sale, why were they not bought? There was no lack of money, as the democratic understrappers well knew. The only answer to the question is that neither the democracy nor Mr. Tilden desired to enter into competition with the republicans in countenancing such knavery.

The Four per Cents and the Rate of Interest.

While government bonds, which are not subject to tax and are a first mortgage upon all the property of the country, —while they bore six per cent. interest, money could demand and could get in other employments from eight to ten per cent. in any part of the country. The reduction of two per cent. in the government rate of interest naturally operates to reduce the rate of interest in other forms of investment; and this reduction is setting in wherever money is due, wherever the refunding process can be applied. Over-burdened municipalities are coming forward to reap the benefits of this favorable turn in the money market. Cities, townships and counties that have been groaning under an extortionate interest charge are enabled to dispose of bonds bearing a reasonable rate of interest, generally six per cent. Not a few five per cent. bonds are finding purchasers at par. Shylockism is in fact at a discount, and the people are soon to experience a sensible relief. Nor is the change confined to municipal indebtedness, for corporate and personal debts will be almost equally affected. It is estimated that a reduction of two per cent. of interest on the public and private debt of the country would be equal to nearly $200,000,000 a year—almost the value of the cotton crop.

Atlanta is unfortunately not in a position to get much immediate benefit from this general reduction of the rates of interest. She is thoroughly solvent; there is not a taint on her financial reputation; she wants no scaling of her debt, no receiver, no extension of time. And yet she must continue to pay from seven to ten per cent. interest on her funded debt, which amounts to $1,815,500. She ought not to pay over six per cent. The present annual interest charge is, outside of the floating debt, $137,220. It should not exceed $100,000. At six per cent. it would be $108,930. No considerable amount of the debt is, however, due until 1890, and some of it will continue to bear excessive interest until 1904. The ten per cents are not due until 1885. The holders of our funded debt should immediately congratulate themselves.

The Macon and Brunswick Railroad Extension.

Hon. S. F. Smith, who represents Butts county in the legislature, announces that he will endeavor at the next meeting of the general assembly to secure the passage of an act providing for the building by the state of a railroad to connect the Macon and Brunswick railroad with the Western and Atlantic road. He is opposed to state aid, when that aid is to be extended to private corporations or individuals, but he is not opposed to any movement on the part of the state that will enhance the value of her own property, add to her own wealth, and increase the taxable value of the property of citizens along the line.

In the first place, Mr. Smith argues, the value of the Western and Atlantic road, now so efficiently managed, would be materially enhanced, as also the value of the Macon and Brunswick road, which is also the property of the state. In the second place, it is pointed out that the lands along these lines would rise in value sufficiently for the increase of taxes to pay in a few years the cost of completing the connection. In the third place, Mr. Smith suggests that the financial interests of the citizens along the proposed new line, as well as those of Atlanta and Macon, would be materially enhanced, and in addition to this, the people of a large and wealthy portion of the state would have the benefit of a competing connection.

Mr. Smith argues that the enterprise should commend itself to every thoughtful mind as one of the most practicable and feasible, owing to the many advantages at the control of the state, ever contemplated in Georgia. The cost of construction, he asserts, will be a mere song in comparison with the usual cost of building railroads, owing to the fact that the state has control of the convict labor, which could be employed in grading the line, the only expense being the board of the convicts, the cost of the tools, and the employment of guards. The ties, he says, could be shipped from the pine forests of southern Georgia over the Macon and Brunswick railroad at very little cost, and as the state has a sufficiency of rolling stock on her other roads to equip the new line, the principal item of expense would be the cost of the iron. The length of the proposed road would be only seventy-eight miles, and besides passing through the most fertile farming region in the state, would open up the vast water-power that is now locked up in the Ocmulgee.

We have given this brief outline of Mr. Smith's proposition merely for the information of our readers. It is plausible enough, but many difficulties might be suggested; and it will be time enough to critically scrutinize the project when the question takes serious shape before the legislature.

The Black Plague.

The disease which suddenly appeared at a little village on the river Volga, and which has since spread almost to the gates of Moscow, may not be the malignant carbuncular fever that is generally known as the plague. The medical commission sent to ascertain its nature have not made a report, and in the meanwhile conjecture as to the true character of the disease is not much better than guesswork. No authentic reports of the disease have been received in this country, and even in Russia there is great uncertainty over the nature of the malady. A correspondent of a late Russian journal does not hesitate to pronounce the scourge a new one, hitherto unknown to medical science, and incurable. It is more probable, however, that it is the plague, which has a permanent abiding place in Persia and Asiatic Turkey. The soldiers that have just returned from the Caucasus undoubtedly brought the germs of the disease, and it has taken a dreadful hold among a peasantry that are neither cleanly nor temperate, living in the damp and naturally unhealthy valley of the Volga. But whatever the disease may be, it brings beyond all question to its victims horrible suffering and almost certain death.

And it will certainly become widespread unless it is stamped out before hot weather comes again; for warm weather is, without doubt, favorable to its development, and the astonishment is that it has increased during the prevailing cold weather. If it maintains its malignancy until the weather becomes mild, its spread will be very rapid. When it ravaged Europe centuries ago there were no railroads or other quick means of communication. All this is changed, and all the changes will operate to promote a rapid extension of the disease. The hope of Europe, therefore, depends upon the quarantine measures that Russia has taken. The czar is bravely trying to stamp out the disease. Out of fear of non-success on his part, nearly every European nation has adopted quarantine regulations against the Black sea ports, and some of them are inclined to consider all Russia as infected territory. Our intercourse with Russia is not extensive, but when Russians are flying panic-stricken in every direction, it might be well to know what the emigrant ships are bringing to us. The germ of the disease can be brought to New York as readily as it can to London; and once here, it would make the yellow fever epidemic look small in comparison. This is indeed a matter that the authorities of the chief ports should not disregard. It is, in fact, a matter that the general government should take cognizance of.

If the disease can be kept out of the country, it is more than probable that the result of the quarantine measures against Russia, added to the general distrust of Russian products, will be beneficial to us. The country that is infected is one of the world's great granaries, and its troubles will inure to the benefit of the people of the northwest who have wheat, tallow and corn to sell. The produce markets already point to the possibilities of the near future; but all these results would be dissipated if, through the negligence of our own authorities, the germ of the disease is brought to this country, either in a cargo from Russian ports or in the person or property of a Russian refugee.

Selected Cinders.

There is something exceedingly comfortable in these long winter evenings that seem to spread themselves lazily before the grate as if inviting inspection. They embody the quiet and languor so dear to the contemplative mind. They invite the man of business to forget his cares and his labors, and all human kind to forego the recollection of its manifold annoyances. The veriest sinner of us all is apt to leave his projects and his schemes under the door-mat—to be called for—before he dare face the cozy cheerfulness of a glowing grate and the serenely silent content that the winter evenings bring. Under proper conditions, one cannot be lonely, even though the children, tired with trundling their hoops, and the wife, tired of watching the children, are all sound asleep. In good sooth, there are the tea and the toast by the fire, the slippers handy, the pipe on the mantle and yourself as the guest. What more could such a rough specimen of humanity desire? You have the world at your feet, and a first mortgage lien on the past. And the past will come up; do or say what you will, the days of your lost youth come back to you as fresh and as vivid as the deft hand of memory can paint them. And this same memory—what a trifler she is! What a magnifier of inconsiderable events and unimportant episodes—pleasant, to be sure, but how absurd! Why should you remember, for instance, all the facts and circumstances connected with your hasty exit from Colonel Miggleston's peach-orchard, with the firm belief that the fat colonel himself was right at your heels armed with the famous shot-gun which he proudly bore to the Florida war? Why should you remember your frequent forages into neighboring watermelon patches, and have but a faint recollection of the girl with a freckled face whom you worshipped from afar, and whose name you placed in fond conjunction with your own upon every dead wall about the premises and upon the back of your spelling-book. Poor girl! you do not remember how she looked, but you have since learned that she is the mother of seven children and a regular drab; but in the ginger-bread days her appearance was heavenly.

You remember how, a little later on, you began to attend candy-pullings on your own account, and you can never forget the plays that wound up the festivities of the evening—so delightful and so innocent. You can almost remember the words of the songs that were sung, and as for the tunes, why you couldn't forget them if you tried ever so hard; and straightway you fall to humming them. "Come under—come under—my honey, my love, my own true love; my heart's been a waiting this long time for thee!" Could anything be more natural? Wonderful tune! wonderful words! wonderful memory! And then there was another, something like—oh, yes!—now: "It rains, and it hails, and it's cold stormy weather; along comes the farmer man a drinking till the "cider." Neat! well, you should rather think it was, and you would like to see any man, woman or child stand up flat-footed and say it wasn't.

And then the games! If there is any modern dance that can come up to "Twistification" in pure, unadulterated exercise and enjoyment, you would like to see it—you would, indeed. Whereupon, at this picture, memory, busy with her dissolving views, throws upon the canvas the features of one who was your partner in the plays and your companion in many long walks and talks. Somehow you have forgotten whether her name was Mandy or Malvina, but that is neither here nor there. It was the girl herself that you loved, and not her name. A diet of fried meats had taken the color from her face and you remember that her language was far from grammatical, but she was your first love, and the eyes of love can discover charms where none exist. Sitting thus, gazing serenely into the past, the smoke from your pipe clears away and you discover that it is time to give the baby his Bateman's drops—the roaring youngster that represents the future.

THE contingent fund of congress serves various useful and interesting ends. Members can draw on it for anything from a basket of champagne and whisky for mourners at a funeral to a pack of playing cards. The party lines are not drawn when it comes to making way with the contingent fund.

POLITICALLY, Pelton was altogether too rash.

MR. WHITELAW REID ought to have a law passed to prevent Pelton from boarding at a hotel and riding in a cab, and thus suppress a habit that is becoming too common among all classes.

UPON what will the paragraphic donkey of the New York Tribune base his subsequent brays?

UNCLE BILL EVARTS took a hand in the defeat of Conkling. Somehow or other, we had got the impression that Uncle Bill had resigned or hired a substitute. We are really glad he is still on deck.

DOES Mr. Whitelaw Reid desire to hear from Moses again?

IF the Potter committee had time, it might be well to turn the investigation in a direction calculated to answer the question: Who bought the Florida returning board?

COMMENTING upon a paragraph in THE CONSTITUTION in regard to southern claims, the Memphis Avalanche says: "No claims labeled 'southern' are to be paid. 'Northern' is to be the winning label. Thus we shall conciliate the north, which, being in good health, can stand that sort of conciliation a long time." No, sir. There is to be no winning label. Claims from both sides are to be disallowed. No claims growing out of the war are to be paid. That is the position of the democracy.

THIS will be a gloomy week for those who believed in the efficacy of the Tribune's cipher transactions as a means of killing either the democratic party or Mr. Tilden.

THE failure of Conkling's paper, the Utica Republican, leads to the consoling thought that fate, taking a hint from man, always fits up the modern organs with stops. This is a good idea.

LADIES and gentlemen interested in politics will please make room for the Hon. Montgomery Blair. He will have some remarks to make in a few minutes.

CONKLING will endeavor to prevent the passage of the bill opening the way to competitive telegraphy; but as this fine young man is getting used to defeat, it is to be hoped that his efforts will fail.

POSTSCRIPT.

GENERAL SHERMAN is sucking oranges along the banks of the St. Johns, in Florida.

SENATOR BAYARD is to deliver the annual address in June at the university of Virginia.

THE Police News is growing unenterprising. It has not yet given the world a portrait of Brady, the cipher thief.

GENEVIEVE ROGERS uses "I reckon" when playing the part of Maud Muller, of New England.

THE Ohio plague is slow but sure. Now comes General McMillen, of Ohio, as postmaster at New Orleans.

BROTHER JOEY MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, says we of the south "have been baptized into the church of the devil."

THE country will hold its breath until Congressman Townshend explains the use he made of that ton reams of "shoe-paper."

SMITH WEED is now the "iron in the flesh" of Whitelaw Reid. Smith knocks the cipher translations bald-headed.

SENATOR KERNAN thinks the democrats will sweep the state in the next election with the same ticket it won with before.

IT is now a part of the etiquette of killing a man in Texas not to stop shooting until you have emptied the contents of your revolver into his body. To do less is deemed indecent.

SECRETARY SHERMAN called upon Senator Gordon at Willard's the night before the New York nominations came up for confirmation. He found the senator solid for confirmation.

BEN. BUTLER has denounced the press in his vilest terms. This was a preliminary step toward purchasing the Boston Globe, which he has just done.

IN GENERAL.

—The Chinese trust come—in squads of fifteen.

—Mr. Conkling suffered his wattles to get too red.

—The curled statesman of Utica is looking around for a valentine to send to Hayes.

—Don't go, Isaac.—Mrs. Christiancy. Yes, Isaac, go.—Zach. Chandler.

—Eli Perkins has been engaged to tell 2,700 lies in 2,700 quarters of a minute.

—General Ramon Blanco is spoken of to succeed General Martinez Campos as captain general of Cuba.

—Ex-president MacMahon has not yet decided whether he shall lecture or become a pedestrian.

—We know now what the "j" in Wihelmj is for. He uses it for a shoe-horn to put his hat on with.

—Mr. Conkling should remember that a senator is known by the custom-house he keeps.

—The Arkansas wild grape-vine is gathered and shipped to France to be used for grafting stock.

On the water an oarsman rowed,
A horseman rode on the land;
The horseman rode on a very good road,
But the oarsman rowed hand over hand.

—The New York Herald refers to Hon. Montgomery Blair as "that battered fifth wheel of a dozen different disused political coaches."

—New Haven Register: "Mr. Beecher has been to see 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' and says he 'never—hardly ever' had so much fun before."

—Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Texas, and Elizabeth, N. J., have gone into the bankrupt pot, just like so many common fellows. No resumption there.

—Citizens of Galveston, Texes, are signing a petition which, according to the New Orleans Democrat, virtually asks the legislature to appoint a receiver for that city.

—"Will Miss Lydia Thompson please inform us where she buys her dress patterns?" inquires a fashionable member of the Canadian court.—St. Louis Times-Journal.

—The marquis of Lorne says the American congressmen speak more fluently than statesmen of England, but they have nothing but common places to offer.

—The father of the new French premier was an English cotton spinner. Cotton, dethroned in America, gets very near the top notch in France.

—The American spot where Princess Louise first dropped her foot at Niagara Falls is to be fenced in and exhibited.—Pic.

—The tramps of the country are so busy sorting out their called bonds for redemption that they don't have time to take any jobs of shoveling snow.—Chicago Tribune.

—Paddy Guelph, more commonly known as the duke of Connaught, is to be appointed viceroy of Ireland. He is one of the superfluous sons of the "hempress Brown."

—There was a young man in Milwaukee,
Who was so exceedingly gawky
That he used a lit match
For to wind up his watch,
And lit his cigar with a clock-key.
—Detroit Free Press.

—Mr. Chippendale, the English actor, who has been before the public for sixty-eight years, will retire from the stage on the 24th of February, when he will be the recipient of a farewell benefit.

—Richard H. Dana was an invalid until he was fifty years of age, and then lived until he was ninety-one. This clearly proves that it is sometimes a healthy thing to be an invalid.

—There are parts of California where the beasts of the forests exist in their primitive glory. Panthers and lions recently made a descent from their mountain home upon some fine and costly Angora goats belonging to a farmer of Carpenteria, and left only six out of twenty-two.

—Beds of zietriskisiti, or Roumanian mineral wax, twenty feet in thickness, and extending over many square miles of territory, have been discovered in southern Utah and Arizona. This wax is very similar to parafine, and the importance of the discovery is thought equal to that of petroleum.

—France again has a Protestant premier in M. Waddington. The last of that faith was Guizot. When Waddington first joined the ministry, he was assigned the portfolio that usually included public worship, but being a Protestant, he was only placed in charge of education.

—An ex-confederate correspondent of the New York Post declares that there were only two men in the confederacy during the war who were loyal to the union—Botts, of Virginia, and Petigru, of South Carolina. South Carolina had, at least, one other as loyal and as respected as Mr. Petigrn was. —Charleston News and Courier.

—To the defunct city of Memphis, in Tennessee, which has given up its charter so as to be able to deny its debt, the Nashville American proffers the annexed epitaph:

Affliction sore long timeshe bore,
And funding was in vain;
The legislature came along
And eased her of her payin'.

—Lord Roscoe, senator from New York, and ex-manager of the custom-house political machine, never allows bouquets to be placed upon his desk. He has given orders to this effect to the doorkeeper, but that functionary hasn't had an opportunity to disobey it for the reason that nobody sends Conkling any flowers. Feathers are more in order.

—At the New York custom-house it is reported that Secretary Sherman has ordered Collector Merritt to reduce his force to the extent of 200 men, and that the reduction must begin as speedily as possible. It is unnecessary to say that if there are any "Conkling men" still in office there their heads will be among the first to drop into the basket.

—Mr. Wm. Astor, of New York, has begun a suit against Collector Merritt to recover $1,880, that being the amount of duties he paid on silverware and clothing which he brought from Europe last September, and which he declared were for his own personal use. The case will doubtless finally reach the United States supreme court.

—It is one of the unwritten laws of Delaware that no lawyer shall be elected governor. Their lawyers, they think, should be sent to congress. Some respectable farmer, merchant or doctor is chosen to look after state affairs, and but once has the governor aspired to the United States senate. That aspirant, Dr. Saulsbury, failed. He was defeated by his brother, the present senator.

—The second wife of Stephen A. Douglas is said to have been as practiced a politician as is the wife of General Logan. Educated at Washington, she was thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of political life. At Chicago she worshipped in the Catholic church, to which she belonged, on Sunday, while during the week she propitiated the Protestants.

—Ex-queen Isabella is said to keep up little or no state in Paris. She is an amiable and cheerful hostess, and the members of her modest little court talk of her with something like devotion. It might be a big court, they will tell you, but for her almost prodigal generosity. She wears an expression of great benevolence and cheerfulness, and has much frankness and winning simplicity.

—Mrs. Oates, the actress, by mistake took possession of a drawing-room car at St. Louis which had been assigned to Miss Ada Cavendish, last Saturday night, and when informed of the situation virtually refused to leave. The result was that George M. Pullman, who happended to be at the depot, had another drawing-room car attached to the train and Miss Cavendish quietly gave up her own car and took possession of the other. All who witnessed the transaction gave great praise to Miss Cavendish for her self-possession and ladylike demeanor.

—A sum of $140,000, consisting of remittances to Europe from merchants in Mexico, has been captured by fifteen brigands on the railroad between Puebla and Vera Cruz. About a dozen brigands took third-class tickets, seated themselves in a carriage next the baggage car, and about half an hour after starting secured all the cars behind them. Leaving these on the track, they forced the engineer to continue at full speed up to a point where twenty-five armed men on horseback ordered a halt, whereupon the whole party carried off the money on mules, killing the conductor and seriously wounding an inspector of the line.

—The contrivance to prevent snoring, invented by Dr. Wyeth, will doubtless be read with interest by persons who are often made unhappy by close proximity at night to those inclined to vigorously exercise their nasal organs. It consists of a single cap, fitting the head snugly, and a piece of soft material under the chin. These are united by elastic webbing, which is connected with the head cap near the ears. This contrivance prevents the jaw from dropping down, and thereby renders snoring impossible. The great trouble will be to get people to adopt this invention, since the most honest and upright of men and women will rarely, if ever, confess that they snore, and will be very indignant if accused of it.—Troy Times.

—The new senators elected who will be senators on and after the 4th of March next are: O. H. Platt, republican, Connecticut; John A. Logan, republican, Illinois; M. H. Carpenter, republican, Wisconsin; Roscoe Conkling, republican, re-elected, New York; J. D. Cameron, republican, Pennsylvania; John P. Jones, republican, re-elected, Nevada; D. W. Voorhees, democrat, re-elected, Indiana; N. P. Hill, republican, Colorado; Wilkinson Call, democrat, Florida; Z. B. Vance, democrat, North Carolina; G. G. Vest, democrat, Missouri; J. T. Farley, democrat, California; G. H. Pendleton, democrat, Ohio; J. B. Groome, democrat, Maryland; G. S. Houston, democrat, Alabama; J. H. Williams, democrat, Kentucky; Wade Hampton, democrat, South Carolina; J. H. Slater, democrat, Oregon.

—The pope, Roman gossips say, is superstitious. Just before Cardinal Asquini's death, as Leo XIII. was about to eat an egg, he bade his scaleb, Commander Sterbini, bring him the salt, and the attendant let slip the silver tray, which fell to the floor, spilling the saltcellar's contents on the table. The pope looked carefully to see if any grains had reached the floor, exclaiming: "Only see; the salt is upset, and had it fallen on the ground I believe I should not have got over to-day." He took out a pocket-book and noted the fact, observing at the same time, "We shall see whether we shall not have the loss of some beloved cardinal to deplore before long." Soon after Cardinal Asquini died, and his holiness showed the entry to Sterbini, remarking as he did so, "Had the salt been scattered on the floor instead of upon the table, as was the case, verily I believe I should be standing now before the judgment seat."

Wheat in Eighty Days.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The question has been raised whether, if we should have only late rains, there would still be time for a wheat crop to mature in this state. The number of days required for the full maturity of wheat depends somewhat on soil, and more on climate. Some large ranchers in the vicinity of Grayson, one of the dryest parts of the state, last year sowed a field of wheat in March. The rains came immediately afterwards. In 80 days from that time the reaper was running in thatfield, cutting down wheat which averaged about 20 bushels to the acre. The soil was probably of a light, porous character and the land was great enough for the quickest growth. Now, if in the last part of March there should be an abundant rain-fall, there would be time for a wheat crop should be later rains. It is true that we are in the last half of January, with very little rain. A great deal of wheat that has been sown has not sprouted, and will not until there is more moisture. In some instances fields will need resowing, the grain having started and afterwards died out. But, on the whole, up to the middle of January the season has not been more unpromising than for the corresponding week last year.

Serious Business for Conkling.

Philadelphia Ledger's New York Letter.

It is interesting to note the various interpretations that are put by the politicians upon the disconfiture of Mr. Conkling in the matter of the confirmation of the custom-house nominees. On all hands, even by the senator's most intimate and trusted friends, it is admitted that it is a serious business for him, and that one of its stern results, in the future will be to deprive him of the control of the next republican state convention, which was expected to bring to the front his particular friend and protege, Mr. Cornell, as governor. Worse than that, it is a matter of serious doubt, now, whether he can manage things so as to secure in 1880 a majority of delegates to the national convention from this state to cast their votes for him as their standard-bearer for the presidency. Secretary Sherman, it is now admitted, has the inside track. When a politician in New York once begins to run down hill, his progress is usually pretty rapid, and Mr. Conkling will be an abler man than he is believed to be if his experiences are not in harmony with the general rule if he is to continue in antagonism with the administration.

Le Dook's Fatal Error.

Philadelphia Times.

When Commissioner Le Duc resolved some days ago not to supply congressmen with any more seeds to waste on their constituents, he probably had a humorous idea that he was instituting a reform. By this time he has found out his mistake. There are a great many congressmen who will be nothing more than ordinary human beings if their supply of seeds is to be cut off, and they are beginning to complain about this outrage upon them in a way that will probably make Le Duc sorry that he didn't proceed more cautiously. He is trying to explain the matter by saying he will attend to the seed business himself, but there are some Pennsylvania members who have been regularly sending prize beans to their constituents throughout every campaign who will never consent to having their prerogatives taken from them. The law, however, says that the commissioner must distribute seeds to the agriculturists of the country, and Le Duc can't be made to understand that a congressman is an agriculturist.

The People's Money.

New York Sun.

William M. Evarts asks congress to put its hand into the treasury, take out $17,500, and present this sum to Mrs. Bayard Taylor. The only reason he assigns is that the late Bayard Taylor did not leave his family "in affluent circumstances," but this is, unhappily, just as true of any one of ten thousand American fathers of families who have died since Christmas day. The fact that at the time of his death Mr. Taylor was drawing a heavy salary from the treasury by the favor of a fraudulent president does not seem to make the case one of exceptional hardship. If Mr. Evarts who is reputed a well-to-do man, had invited the other rich admirers of the late minister to Berlin to join him in presenting a substantial testimonial of their regard, that would have been another affair. There is no warrant in the constitution for voting away the public money in gifts to private individuals, even if they deserve to enjoy a fortune.

Indiana Legislation.

Washington Post.

The Indiana legislature is seriously considering a bill, reported from the senate judiciary committee, which forbids certain classes to marry. Among those denied admission to the benedictine fold are habitual drunkards, persons affected with certain transmissible diseases, persons who have given evidences of hereditary insanity, persons who have been twice convicted of crime and those who are mentally incapacitated to provide for themselves. The object aimed at is commendable. Marriage of persons afflicted with hereditary diseases, physical or mental, or those who cannot provide for a family, is a fruitful source of misery and social disorder. But it will be found very difficult to enforce such a statute. To ascertain whether a candidate for marriage is an habitual or only an occasional drunkard, whether a disease is transmissible or otherwise, whether a man is or is not mentally incapable of making a living—any or all of these questions will often be exceedingly difficult of solution.

Abuse Properly Rated.

Crawfordville Democrat.

Some of our exchanges are inclined to be severe on THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION for being soft on Sherman during his late visit to that city. We read THE CONSTITUTION'S article, but failed to find anything in it either adulatory or sycophantic. True, THE CONSTITUTION was not abusive, for which we commend it, as we never yet saw where abuse did any good.

A Bad Precedent.

Washington Post.

The precedent established in the Christiancy case will require that whenever, in the course of human events, a statesman becomes sick and superfluous, an assortment of foreign missions shall be sent to him for his inspection and choice. It would be a good deal more economical to quarter such ancient superfluities on the list of retired rear admirals.

A New Opening for Scalawags.

Baltimore Gazette.

A bill providing for a new census passed the senate yesterday. It places the power to appoint superintendents with the secretary of the interior and this feature is said to make the bill quite popular with the southern members. Just what guarantee is given that Schurz will not start the country to swarming with scalawags we are unadvised.

Pay Out Greenbacks.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Secretary Sherman favors the issue of four per cent bonds to the amount of $40,000,000 to pay the back pensions. He has a fondness for increasing the public debt and the burdens of the people. Congress should direct him to pay this money out of the $90,000,000 in legal tenders lying in the treasury vaults. That is the common-sense way of meeting this question.

How to Get Seeds.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Le Due thinks congressmen have "run to seed" a little too long. In the future he proposes to run the granger department himself. Any one in want of banana plants suitable for a northern climate, or fish-pole seed of the most modern variety, will please address the Hon. Le Due, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

The Tribune as an Organizer.

New York Tribune.

McMahon and Blackburn are both suffering from the same complaint—an itching for the speakership. Blackburn has the better reason for thinking he will not itch in vain, since he is the solid southern candidate, and has votes enough to elect him in case it is decided that Randall won't do as well.

Hang Out a Flag of Truce.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

All that is needed to make this country happy is for the confederate brigadiers in congress to wear a white handkerchief pinned to their coattails. The republican party will never believe the war over until it sees the flag of truce displayed.

Our Coming Musicale.

Boston Post.

Pinafore is all the rage in Washington. We hear a new combination talked about, with John Sherman as Ralph Rackstraw and Eliza Pinkston as Josephine. Jim Anderson will make a good Dick Deadeye, and Mrs. Jenks will be a sweet Little Buttercup.

The Secret of Its Popularity.

Sparta Times and Planter.

As a newspaper THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is a perfect cyclopedia of current topics. Typographically it is the handsomest daily ever gotten up in Georgia. No wonder it is so popular.

The Exchange List.

Hollidaysburg, Penn., Standard.

The sensible editor of the Washington Post says THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is one of the papers he always likes to read. Just so. We would like to read it too.

A Bold, Bad Man.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tilden is an innocent man. He never was more surprised in his life than when he heard of Pelton's boldness. Pelton is a bold, bad politician.

Forcing the Political Season.

"Democrat" in Washington Post.

Horatio Seymour, New York, for president; Thomas A. Hendricks for vice-president. This is an invincible ticket.

The Risers Above Party.

Washington Post.

It is usually the light-weights who get in the habit of rising above party. Their specific gravity is generally of the gaseous order.

So Kind.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

DEAR CONK—Now that this little custom-house matter has been settled, any little appointment you may desire I should be glad to make.
R. B. HAYES.

The Champion Witness.

Baltimore Gazette.

As a witness, Mr. Pelton seems to be entitled to the cake—and we have had a great many witnesses this year.

Send for Teller.

Boston Post.

Georgia's 7 per cent. bonds command 112 1-2 in New York, and its new 4 per cents are above par. This is a terrible southern outrage.

Conkling in Rhyme.

Philadelphia Times.

Lo, the poor Conkling, whose powerful mind
Grasps at a custom-house and gets left behind.

Conky Condoled With.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

"Mister" Hayes appears to be president, "Mister" Conkling.

President of New York.

Chicago Times.

It appears that Mr. Hayes is president of New York also.

Happy Georgia.

LaGrange Reporter.

There is not a millionaire living in Georgia.

The Sisters.

Three young sisters, safely set
In the household shelter yet,

From the pages of my book,
In their spring-time freshness look.

Softly pictured, as they wait,
Smiling by the golden gate:

Shrined forever, still and bright,
In a blessed childhood's light.

At their feet, untrodden, lie
All life's paths of mystery:

And its riddles, strange and dread
Never yet their eyes have read.

Human blossoms, set apart
By the painter's cunning art.

One, a lily, white and tall,
Growing by the garden wall.

One, a rose, whose blushing face
Glows with tender budding grace.

One, a violet, in a dream,
By a music-haunted stream.

Ah, my lily! do you hold
Still your dower of pearl and gold?

Rose! did all your promise sweet
Grow to lovliness complete?

Violet! do you hear to-day
What the winds and waters say

Who can guess? I only know
They were children long ago,

And some hand, withgloving thought,
Ere it fled, their sweetness caught.

So the winsome faces look
From the pages of my book.
—Springfield Republican.

The Sad-Eyed Youth's Serenade.

Oh! he was as gay as the birds of spring,
As gay as the blithesome quail;
And he blacked his boots, and he shaved his face,
And he donned his swallow-tail.

Oh! he took from the peg his sweet guitar,
As sweet as the maple sap;
He kissed his hands to the evening star,
Nor dreamed he of mishap.

Oh! the maiden slept in the third-floor front,
She slept with a peaceful snore;
But the minstrel came with his wild guitar
And sang his lay galore.

O! the maiden woke with a frightful screech,
She called for her dear papa:
For she didn't know that the horrid noise
Was made by a sweet guitar.

Oh! the old man shouldered his cross-cut saw,
He loosened his bull-dog grim,
And he cast one look at the sad-eyed youth,
And he shot at his eye-ball—bim!

Oh! the morrow dawned on an awful scene,
Sing low! to the morning star;
For all that was left of the sad-eyed youth
Were the strings of his sweet guitar.
—Edward Francis Chase.

—Indian Springs Argus: An old man heard that General Sherman was in Atlanta again, and in an hour from that time he had six horses and mules hid in a swamp. He ad not forgotten the general's other visit.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Southern Express Company's
—SALE OF—
Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

Desirable Family Residence in the City For Sale.

I WILL SELL THE LOTS AND IMPROVEments No. 79 McDonough street, corner of Jones, at present occupied by Colonel A. E. Buck. The house has six good rooms with a dressing-room or closet attached to each, except one, double halls, verandahs and stairways, brick kitchen, attached to dining-room by covered way, ample servants' apartments, and fine water and garden spot, with choice fruit and shade trees. It is directly on the street-car line, within two squares of the city hall and the churches adjacent. Gas pipes are through the house, and a water plug in front. No better place can be had in the city, by any one, who can be suited in the size of the house and locality. The state capital must, before many years, take the place of the city hall, which will add to the value of all property in that vicinity. The improvements are under ample insurance until first of September next, and possession can certainly be obtained by the first of April, and, perhaps,

OUR SOCIETY COLUMN.

SOCIETY PERSONALS.

—Genevieve Rogers is nineteen.

—Fred. Brower, of New York, is at the Kimball.

—Mr. Donnegan, of Louisville, is paying Atlanta a brief visit.

—Miss Myrtle McCarty, of Jackson, has returned home.

—Miss Jennie Stovall has returned to Atlanta.

—The phonograph is said to be female and will always have the last word.

—Mr. Matt. Crawford, of New Orleans, is in the city yesterday.

—Miss Ella Kimbro is visiting the Misses Beck, of LaGrange.

—Miss Beck, of Alabama, is the guest of Mrs. T. Meador, Pryor street.

—Mr. Claston homeward turns his way from Florida.

—Mr. Marion Knowles has spent the last few days in the city.

—Miss Hattie Fears is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward Schaefer, of Toccoa City.

—Dr. Robert Usher, of Covington, was in the city last Tuesday.

—Miss Dora Kiser has returned home from a visit to Hawkinsville.

—Miss Sallie Meigs is visiting the family of Captain J. W. Anderson, of Newnan.

—The Misses Berry, who have been visiting friends in Macon, have returned home.

—Mr. C. W. Mates visited Athens during the past week.

—Mr. Wellborn Martin is visiting friends in Greenville.

—Miss Kittie Peters is visiting Miss Harrison and other friends in Vineville.

—Miss Lillie Alexander, who has been visiting friends in Marietta, has returned home.

—Mr. Oliver T. Jennings, of the Glade neighborhood, in Hall county, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Mary Morris, of Dalton, has just returned from a visit to friends in Louisville.

—Miss Viola Frost, of LaGrange, after a visit to Atlanta, returned home Monday.

—Mr. William Hill, of Columbus, will come to Atlanta soon to make this city his future home.

—Mr. Stuart Robson and Mr. W. H. Crane, the comedians, made many friends during their recent engagement here.

—Judge O. A. Lochrance was a guest at the Kimball hotel in Washington City last week.

—Miss Ella Phillips, who has been visiting in Atlanta, has returned to her home in Columbus.

—To the regret of her numerous friends in Atlanta, Miss Butler will return to her home in Macon during the coming week.

—Mrs. Prince and Miss Ingersoll, of Macon, are the guests of Mrs. Perino Brown, of Crabtree street.

—Dr. J. O. Orr and wife, nee Miss Lilly Hooper, left for their future home in Thomasville by last Tuesday.

—Miss Eckels, of Edgfield, S. C., who has been the guest of Miss Lochrane for some weeks past, went to Columbus Thursday to visit Miss Curtis, of that city.

—We learn that Mr. Wm. Goodnow and family will soon leave Atlanta to make Chattanooga their home. Their many friends here will regret their departure.

—The Griffin Courier: Hon. J. W. Renfroe's pair and efficient state treasurership visit our sanctum while in this city this week. He left for Atlanta yesterday. The best of friends always extend to him a welcome.

MANGE BLOSSOMS.

—In speaking of the recent marriage of Miss Willie Horace Cunningham, of this city, to Mr. Orrville Free Press says: Bill Cunningham is known far and wide as a jolly good and extremely witty fellow, with more fun and a sunnier heart than any man in the world. Trouble never has left a wrinkle his face. He was married to a most estimable young lady of Atlanta both accomplished and beautiful. May their wedded life be one of unalloyed bliss.

—On Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, at a brilliant marriage took place in the mansion in the residence of Mr. H. A. Jenkins, on Mitchell street, the contracting parties being Miss Willie A. Dennis. The marriage has been quite the topic for the past few weeks and looked forward to as one of the social events of the season. At about half-past eight o'clock the bridal party entered the Methodist church, which was very handsomely decorated, and crowded in every part. The happy couple was deftly tied by Rev. J. Gray, of Edgefield. The bride and groom were attended by the following young ladies and gentlemen: Mr. J. R. Sparks and Miss Adams, of Eatonton; Mr. D. R. Adams, of Eatonton, and Miss Cora Brown, of Atlanta; Mr. T. H. Pears, of Eatonton, and Miss Julia Bell, of Midway; Mr. W. H. Wingfield, of Eatonton, and Miss Gussie Adams; Mr. R. W. Jennings, of Baldwin county, and Miss Mattie Pearson, of Eatonton; Mr. J. B. Harwell and Miss Georgia Jenkins, both of Eatonton.

PRETTY'S FOLLIES.

—Much jewelry is vulgar.

—Serve vegetables on separate plates.

—Cheese should be eaten with a fork.

—Fancy silk tassels are bound with gold cord.

—The pompadour collarettes are made in point lace as well as Duchesse.

—Evening dresses that are made short reach the ground to five or six inches.

—Most all the new designs in silver are for the table.

—Necklaces are now worn without lockets and close to the throat.

—Do not give men friends costly presents.

—Girls who part their hair on the side look fast.

—A young lady should never stretch her feet out in company.

—In going up and down stairs gentlemen precede the lady.

—A pink ribbon under the chin makes a woman look brighter.

—Gentlemen's scarf pins are in the shape of a horse-shoe now.

—Velvet garniture for evening dresses is in artificial flowers, frosted and silvered.

—Gentlemen wear vests in plain, heavy goods and fancy sporting silver designs for dress.

—Natural butterflies, mounted on a spiral spring among the novelties for evening wear in the hair.

—The large Norma lily now worn on the left side of the hair is made of broad ribbon, and looks exceedingly pretty.

—Reception dresses of cashmere are trimmed with silk and imported embroidery.

GENERAL SOCIETY NOTES.

—Social clubs are all the rage.

—Horseback riding is becoming more popular in Atlanta.

—The "Star social club will meet at the residence of Mr. J. C. Conley, 107 West Baker street, on Friday evening next.

—We see in a while some old fogy howls dismally over the personalities of the press. The press usually reforms after such howls.

—The Irving club will meet next Friday evening at the residence of Mr. A. D. Adair, corner Washington and Peters streets.

—The ladies of St. Philip's Episcopal church are preparing a very attractive entertainment to be given at the governor's mansion on the evening of February 14. It is an old-fashioned valentine party with a variety of attractions. There will be a post office for the delivery of valentines on the occasion. Valentines will be on sale at low prices and a table will be ready for having them mailed. There is much novelty in the entertainment that all who attend may be prepared to enjoy it very much. Next Friday evening we look for rare pleasure at the governor's mansion.

AMUSEMENTS TO COME.

—Kate Claxton will be here on the 10th, 11th and 12th.

—Robinson and Crane will come back about the 24th.

—The Swedish lady quartette will sing here on the 20th and 21st.

—John McCullough will be this way before long.

—Wilhelmj, the greatest living violinist, will play at the opera house Wednesday night, supported by a fine orchestra.

—The "Diplomacy combination" will appear at DeFive's Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

—The Mendelsohn Quintette" of Boston famous everywhere, will play here on the 18th.

Orange Cake.

Two cups of sugar, two cups of flour, half cup of water, the yolks of five eggs, the whites of three eggs, the juice and rind of two oranges, two teaspoonfuls of Dooley's Yeast Powder, and a little salt. Bake as jelly cake and put together with icing made of the whites of three eggs, the juice and rind of one orange, and sugar to make the icing stiff.

CHURCH CHIMES.

—Efforts are being made to build a church and Masonic lodge at Lumber city, Telfair county, Ga.

—Rev. M. B. Wharton, D.D., of Albany, Ga., has received a pastoral call from Nashville, Tenn. He is not willing to leave Georgia, and therefore will not accept.

—One-seventh of the population of North Carolina are members of the Baptist church. About one-half of the number, 160 000, are colored people, who added to their churches last year 9,000 members.

—Bishop Chatard, of the diocese of Vincennes, Ind., has expressed himself in strong terms against secret orders. Much feeling exists, and a committee from sixteen lodges in Terre Haute will ask to confer with the bishop upon the subject.

—It is estimated that the state of New York has 6,400 ecclesiastical organizations, with sittings for 2,600,000 persons, and a membership of 1,300,000. The value of the church property is reckoned at $117,000,000. The Methodists are the most numerous.

—The Baptist ministers met in Oliver street Chapel, New York, yesterday, and quarreled mildly over the subject of infant damnation. Brother Fox opened that if infants were to be let into heaven without being immersed in water they might as well turn Universalists at once.

—The Baptist Year-Book for 1879 gives the returns of the Baptist churches in the United States as reported during the past year. The whole number of associations is 1,075, of churches 24,499, of ordained ministers 14,564, of baptisms 102,736; total membership, 2,102,034, a gain over the previous year of 77,810.

—Raleigh News: It may not be uninteresting to give some facts in regard to the Roman Catholic church in this state and in this city. In Raleigh there are about 150 Catholics, while in the entire state there are about 1,800. There are 7 priests and 11 churches and chapels. There is one convent occupied by the sisters of mercy, at Wilmington. There is also a monastery belonging to the order of the Benedictine Fathers, situated ten miles from Charlotte. They there keep a boys' school.

—Wm. A. Moore, esq., a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church, Atlanta, Ga., some time since offered a prize of $200 for the best essay on the "Nature, Design and Proper Observance of the Sabbath." One hundred and eight manuscripts were sent to the committee, consisting of Messrs. E. T. Baird, M. D. Hoge and C. H. Read. They come, the committee say, "from all sections of the country, and some of them from abroad." The committee awarded the prize to our friend, the Rev. Mr. Stacy.

—At the Second Baptist church they have the young folks' Sunday-school in the basement, superintended by Mr. A. C. Briscoe. Up stairs the adults have a fine school, superintended by Mr. John T. McGuire. The music in this department is very fine. Besides the huge organ, which Professor Kruger plays, Mr. Wurm plays the cornet, and the two instruments combined make an excellent lead for the school. Both schools meet at a quarter past nine every Sunday morning. Strangers will find them interesting.

—The following item from the Raleigh Observer will be of general interest to Atlanta readers: Rev. Dr. Vaughn was in the city yesterday. He is en route for Atlanta, Ga., where he will take charge of the largest church in that city. Dr. Vaughn's residence here endeared him very greatly to the people of his denomination and to the community generally. His talents are great, his learning deep, and his piety pervades his whole life. He left the church here with regrets, and will go to his new field of work followed by the kindest wishes of all his friends. Atlanta has gained a preacher that she may be proud of and that she will not willingly release.

Our Churches To-Day.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Class-meeting at 3 p.m.

Sixth Baptist church, on West Hunter street—Rev. T. A. Higdon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3:00 p.m.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets; Rev. R. C. Foute pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Bishop Beckwith. Subject, "Modern Science and Religion." Evening prayer at 4 p.m. Sunday-school at 3:30 p.m.

St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner Walton and Spring streets; Rev. C. E. Wingate, rector. Preaching at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Seats free. All invited.

Evans Chapel; Rev. D. D. Cox, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 5 p.m. J. L. Richmond, superintendent.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets; Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street; Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m. Preaching at 11 a.m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. W. Burke. Sunday school at 3 p. m. J. C. Courtney superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

Sixth Methodist church, corner Merritt's avenue and Peachtree street; Rev. W. A. Candler, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Hunter and Bell streets—Rev. W. A. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peter streets; Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m. and at 7:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:15 a.m; W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce's chapel, Rawson street, at 3 o'clock; E. B. Chamberlin, superintendent. Class-meetings on Monday at 7:15 p.m. and Friday at 3 o'clock p. m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 7:15 o'clock p.m. Seats free. All invited.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Castleberry's hill; Rev. F. M. Daniels, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. Seats free.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street. Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night, by Rev. C. R. Vaughn, D.D., lately of Charlottville, Va. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.—D. A. Beattie, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets.—Rev. D. W. Gwin, DD, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m and at 7:15 p.m. by the pastor. All are invited to attend and worship with us.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street; Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-school meets at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Moore, superintendent. Rev. N. Bachman will preachat 11 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. A meeting for converts will be held at 10 o'clock p.m. Active counsel and encouragement to those that have embraced Christ and his promises. After Sabbath daily religious services will be continued at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. The community are invited to attend.

Marietta Street M.E. church—S. A. Winsor, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

Church of Christ, Hunter street, between Pryor and Loyd streets—Dr. A. G. Thomas, pastor. Services morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Seats free. The pastor will lecture this morning on the second chapter of Acts of Apostles. This will be a very interesting sermon of the series on Acts. In the evening the subject will be, "Protestantism not Christianity."

Y. M. C. A.—Prayer-meeting at Young Men's Christian association hall, 68 Whitehall street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. All are invited.

German Lutheran church, Rev. J. G. Reitz, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 o'clock a.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Atlanta Circuit	72
ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.	

HEEL OF DOCKET.

No. 13. Pataula. Dismissed because bill of exceptions was not certified in time.

No. 14. Brunswick. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 43. Southwestern. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 22. Western. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

The docket was then closed.

The call of the docket of the February term will begin regularly on Tuesday next. (Court will meet on Monday, but will adjourn until Tuesday.)

—It is actually painful to see a child suffering with a bad cough; mothers should never fail to keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup convenient in order to relieve their little ones speedily and surely. Price, twenty-five cents. 243

The Singer's Record.

One of the most remarkable statistical facts of the past year is to be found in the official record of the number of sewing machines sold by the Singer manufacturing company in 1878. Their sales in 1877, amounting to 282,812 machines, showed an increase over sales of any previous year, while the sales of all other makes of sewing machines showed a decrease in that year.

In view of the general scarcity of money and the competition of bogus machines purporting to be the genuine Singer, it seemed scarcely possible that the record of 1877 could be reached in 1878. Despite, however, financial depression and the competition of inferior and bogus machines sold at a lower price, the sales of the genuine Singer machines reached in 1878 the enormous figure of 356,432 machines—an increase over 1877 of 73,620 machines.

The Singer sales for 1876 were 262,316 machines, so that the increased sales of 1878, as compared with the year 1877, exceeded the increase of 1877, as compared with the year 1876, by 53,124 machines. Such a record may be fairly interpreted as the gold medal and blue ribbon of the world's fair.

—Don't fail to see our 40-inch Linen Towels, at 10c.; also, our white Quilts, at 50c., 70c. and $1.00. The biggest bargains can be obtained in Black Goods, Dress Goods and Carpets. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan26 dtf

—At a Council of Chattahoochee Tribe, No. 5, I. O. R. M., held on the Sleeps of the 5th Sun, Snow Moon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our sincere thanks be and they are hereby tendered to Allison L. Green and Frank Lester, who kindly tendered the use of their room to us as friend, and to the relatives of our Sachem, John R. Simmons, after he was wounded at the National Hotel. A. A. MANNING,
164 feb9 d1t sun C. of R.

Pocket-Book Lost.

It was in the town of B., and Mr. S. had just concluded some purchases, when he made the startling discovery that his pocket-book was lost. While searching his pockets he found a buckeye, and said: "Gentlemen, my pocket-book is lost, but there has been something dicovered by Dr. Tabler, of Nashville, of far greater value. It is the Buckeye Pile Ointment, which will cure Piles in all cases, when used according to directions. Try it. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2 deowlv&weowlv

—Select Hop and Valentine Drawing at old Concordia Hall, Mitchell street, Thursday night, February 13, by Lyceum Young Men's Social Club. Admission, 50 cents—admitting gent and ladies. 166 feb9 d1t

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT,
ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Please announce in the morning issue of your paper that the City Court will hold its session in the Superior Court room next week. By order of Judge Clark. J. S. HOLLIDAY,
167 feb9 d1t C. S. C.

—Select Hop and Valentine Drawing at old Concordia Hall, Mitchell street, Thursday night, February 13, by Lyceum Young Men's Social Club. Admission, 50 cents—admitting gent and ladies. 166 feb9 d1t

A Really Beneficent Discovery.

The disgust so generally felt for the taste and smell of COD LIVER OIL is almost proverbal. It seems to be peculiarly nauseous to the consumptive and scrofulous patients, to whom the whole medical profession know it is specially beneficial. Endeavors have vainly been made to disguise its objectionable characteristics by mixture with coffee, brandy, or by the process of deodorization, which impairs its efficacy as a nutrient.

But in union with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, as we find it in Scott's Emulsion, it retains its healing and nourishing properties.

Moreover combines with the other chemical agents to produce not only a medicine of agreeable flavor, but one of the most powerful and pleasant tonics that ever gave vital vigor to the nerves and brain.

415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the only article that will restore hair on bald heads, is an elegant dressing, and contains not a particle of lead, sulphur, or other poisonous drugs. Sold by druggists.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 1

—The largest shipment of Stoves ever brought to Atlanta was received by J. W. Phillips & Co. a few days ago.
146 feb7 d3t fri sun tues

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.
378 june22...d&wly eow&weow

BONDS AND STOCKS.

We are always prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on good securities at reasonable rates. We constantly buy and sell all kinds of bonds and stocks.
F. M. COKER, President
Bank of the State of Ga.
176 nov10 sun 3m

Lime! Lime! Lime!

The Catoo a is the best for Agricultural purpos s. Special inducements to farmers.
T. T. WILSON,
51 Alabama street.
422 jan26 d2w sun wed

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 dly lo'l

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Crayon Portraits.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Atlanta that I have made an engagement with Mr. Lloyd Branson, one of the finest CRAYON ARTISTS in the South, who will remain with me for a short time for the purpose of introducing this beautiful permanent Portrait. My facilities are unsurpassed by any Gallery in the State and under my special arrangement will be enabled to produce strictly first-class work, at prices as low as are charged by second-class artists. I do not propose to undersell any one, but will make better work as low as the lowest. Call at my Gallery and see specimens of work.
Respectfully, C. W. MOTES,
No. 32 Whitehall street.
475 jan26 dtf

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&wlv

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Dr. Range's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&wSmil julu3

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN R. SIMMONS.
Born, August 1, 1855.
Died, February 4, 1879.

For the first time Chattahoochee Tribe, No. 5, I. O. R. M., holds a Council of Sorrow, commemorative of one of its beloved brothers. The Blade Hunter, Death, who comes in the meridian of day and in the solemn gloom of the night, and satiates his thirst alike upon the tender brow of beauty and riper manhood's prime has entered our Wigwam and removed from the hunting grounds of his fathers to the happy hunting grounds above, one of our beloved brothers. A stump is vacant around our Council Fire. The counselor of his people has turned his footsteps from them. The Great Spirit who presides over all nations, kindreds and people, whose eye never slumbers or sleeps, has call d away our Sachem from his duties here below and admitted him to the celestial Wigwam above, where the Council Fire burneth forever in righteousness and love.

Brother Sachem John R. Simmons is dead.

In the prime of manhood our Sachem left us. Never again will his voice guide our Braves in the chase; never again will his noble and cheerful face brighten our Wigwam; never again will he aid us with his wise counsel. The Great Spirit, Father alike of the Red Man and the Pale Face, called him and the Chief obeyed.

Cold in death our brother lies, but his kind and manly virtues are cherished by us; his name is inscribed in letters of gold upon the tablets of our memories, and within our hearts is his image, clothed in the beauty of love and of youth, as last we beheld him, only made more beautiful by his silence and absence.

Kind, gentle, genial, charitable, faithful and true, an upright citizen, a sincere Christian, an honest man—such a was our friend and brother.

For us who knew him and loved him, and who now mourn for him as we gather again amid the scenes that are so intimately associated with him, we can only repeat—

"A sigh for the touch of a vanished hand,
The sound of a voice that is still."

We have accompanied his body to the Dark Wigwam, and there rendered him the tribute of love, and his grave shall be kept green in our hearts forever.

It is meet that we, his friends and brothers, should give expression to our sorrow; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we yield with humility to the dispensation of the Great Spirit, which has removed from this earthly pilgrimage, Brother John R. Simmons.

2. That in his death we have lost a firm friend and a true brother; Chattahoochee Tribe a beloved Sachem; our Order a faithful member, and the community a good citizen.

3. That in token of our sorrow the members of the Tribe wear the badge of mourning for one Moon, that the Charter and Sachem's Stump of the Tribe be draped in mourning for the same period, and that a page in our records be left blank in his memory.

4. That a copy of this memorial and resolutions be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and The Council Brand; that two copies be suitably printed and framed, one to be furnished to the family of our deceased brother and the other deposited in our Wigwam.

ERNEST ROCH,
W. N. JUDSON,
FRANK T. RYAN,
WILLIS JARRELL,
T. J. PENN,
Committee.

164

HIGH SCHOOL.

ATLANTA HIGH SCHOOL.

This School opens its New Year under flattering auspices the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY.

THE ABOVE ENTERPRISE WAS ESTABLISHED LAST FALL, WITH A VIEW OF TESTING the question as to whether or not there was a demand for such a School in the city of Atlanta.

By close Attention to Duty and Efficient Instruction,

the roll of pupils was more than doubled during the short session of three months. Hence we now consider our School permanent. Parents and Guardians wishing to enter their sons will please apply for circular to T. .E. MEANS, Principal.
616 dec29 d6t sun top col3d page mid page

—Coussens' Honey of Tar will relieve severe coughs of long standing, and prove a bles ing to all who suffer with affections of throat and lungs, and is confidently offered the public as the best remedy in the world. In our rigorous clime where coughs and colds prevail, this favorite remedy should have a place in every household. When the little ones are attacked by croup, or whooping cough, nothing will afford such instant relief as Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co. and wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 may2.deow1v&weow1v.

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.

Cincinnati, O.,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass, "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. [515 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

E. B. THOMPSON'S

LINIMENT for RHEUMATISM.

ALSO CURES

Lame-back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Etc. The Most Penetrating Liniment in the World.

E. B. THOMPSON & Co.—Sirs: I am well pleased with your Rheumatic Liniment. The boy I had it used on had been suffering with Rheumatism about two months, causing a contraction of the muscles so that he was drawn downward until almost half double, and unable to do any work. I had the Liniment applied as directed, and in two weeks time he was almost entirely well and able to do his usual chores as a farm hand. I have also used it on myself with like success.
AUGUSTUS J. KING,
County School Commissioner, Upson Co., Ga.

THE ROCK, UPSON COUNTY, Ga., November, 1878.—E. B. Thompson & Co.—Sirs: I used your Liniment for neuralgia and toothache. It relieved me in five minutes, and I have not been troubled with neuralgia or toothache since.
JAMES T. ROSE.

Hon. J. R. Jenkins, of Barnesville, says: I used your Liniment on one of my farm hands who was completely broken down in the back and hips. It cured him—he thinks he was well in twenty-four hours after he used it.

It Cures a Case of 40 Years Standing.

BARNESVILLE, GA., October, 1878.—Sirs: I had been afflicted with Rheumatism in my leg and foot for forty years. I used E. B. Thompson's Liniment for Rheumatism, and have had no pain since.
W. P. TYLER.

Captain Tyler is well known. He has lived in Barnesville a long time, and is one of her best men.

Sold by Druggists and Prepared and Sold by E. B. THOMPSTON & CO., Barnesville, Ga.

For sale in Atlanta by Dr. P. R. HOLT, 26 Whitehall street. 506 jan30 d sun fri&wkly

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta. W. H. HOWARD, JR., CHAS. H. HOWARD, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

29 E. ALABAMA STREET.

HAVING FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP TO do an EXCLUSIVELY wholesale business, at the above named place, we now announce to the trade that we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers. Our stock is entirely new, bought since the recent heavy decline in goods of all description—bought by the senior member of the firm in person, and all for net cash. We think we can make it to the interest of buyers to give us a call or write to us for quotations, which we will give cheerfully. In addition to the regular stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,

usually kept in first-class drug stores, we deal largely in

STATIONERY,

and can supply the trade with

BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
PENS, INK, ETC.,

at bottom prices, and all fresh new stock.

Guano Manufacturers having advanced the prices of their goods, we can furnish fertilizing chemicals at prices that will enable parties to make their own fertilizers much cheaper than to buy the article already manipulated. We will furnish good working formulas to parties buying from us.
10 feb2...d&m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post-office at Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia, February 9, 1879. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say advertised and name the date.

A—Mrs J T Almond; S Adelerdofer, Mrs Annie Adams.

B—Mrs Louise Brown, W H Baker, J J Browne, J D Browne, Thos Barlow, Htram Brook, Eliza Burk, O D Bryant, Belle Bonner, Mrs Buchanan.

C—Ada Camp, Chas Codle, Mrs E Candler, Robt Conner, Miss Susan Coker, Thos Crookshank, Jno Chaplin, Miss Kitie Cox, L T Copeland.

D—S W Denton, Chas Dergent, Nancy Dickerson, Jas Cap Dipp.

E—David Edwards, E R Elliott, Hull Evans, J H Elliott, W F Ellis.

F—Miss Ann Florence, M Fleshman, Miss Annie Floyd, C B Freeman, R B Franklin, J R Farris, Wm Francis.

G—A Green, N Grayer, Mrs Harlet Griffith, J S Givins, J S George, W S Gholson, Jake L George.

H—Mrs A S Hilliard, Mrs Anna Hays, Mrs M A Hoge, Christian Hager, Pat Hughes Manly Hendricks, G W Hollifield, Harris Hinton, J G Howard, L H Holmes, Lewis Holmes.

J—C W Johnson, Mrs C R Jackson, Harry Jordan, H E Joselin, J F Jenkins, J M Jenkins, R Joice.

K—Dillis Knox, Mrs Emily Kenedy, J B Keener, Miss Nellie Kane.

L—J LeBoetsler & Bro, H R Long, G D Lowe, Miss Sarah Lee, Miss M A Long, Mrs Mary Larane.

M—Mrs Mertie McCarty, Mrs Amarida Markham, A May, P B McCurdy, Quince Murray, F Mahan, Miss Hattie May, J E Maddox, Mrs J F Maher, Jas McDaniel, Wm McDaniel.

N—J B Newsom, Cap R Newland.

P—Miss Cattie Pool, Miss Sivie Pettibone, Miss P Pittman, Thos Peck, Mrs Adeline Petty.

R—Addie Ransom, Thos H Ricker, J H Rogers, Mrs L M Rich, Miss Leila Reed, Mrs Anna Rigby.

S—W H Smith, Miss Jennie Sawyer, Jno Snoul, Henry Stephens, Mrs Sallie Smith, E Stewart.

T—Mrs C C Thompkins, J M Terry, E C Tanner, Mrs E W Tedford.

W—Mrs M A Westmoreland, Miss Anna Wade, Chas Williigon, Miss Ida Winn, Jno M Wilson, Ino W Watson, Jno Wilson, Louie Williams.

BENJ. CONLEY, P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 feb5 d&wkly

To Business Men with Capital.

BEING DESIROUS TO DEVOTE OUR ENTIRE time and means to a strictly wholesale trade, we will give the Retail Agency and use of our large salesrooms to a first-class party who wish to handle the Remington, Stewart, Howe, Dauntless, New Home and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in this city.

Decidedly the Best Business Opening in the State.

Personal application and correspondence from strictly business men only will be attended to.
FRED. BELL & CO.
339 jan19 d4w sun thur

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
514 mar21...tf oct29

NOTICE
—TO—
SHIPPERS OF FERTILIZERS!

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AGT'S.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 30, 1879.

The ten per cent. reduction on Fertilizers to Local Stations on this Road and branches will remain in force until FEBRUARY 28th next.
E. R. DORSEY,
General Freight Agent.
538 febl dtil feb28

STATE OF GEORGIA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1879.

ORDERED: THAT EVERY BANKING INstitution of this State and branch thereof do make returns to the Governor, under the oaths of the several Presidents and Cashiers, of their respective conditions on the 31st day of December, 1878, and that such returns be transmitted to this Department within thirty days from and after this date. The several returns must be in strict accordance with sections 1466, 1467 and 1468 of the Revised Code of this State.
ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
By the Governor: Governor.
I. W. AVERY,
Secretary Executive Department.
61 feb2 d3taw2w sun wed fri

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION

TO

Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba,

VIA

Savannah, Jacksonville and Key West.

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA, NASSAU AND HAVANA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE to organize a Grand Excursion in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, to Nassau and Havana, via Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida.

It is the purpose of the Management of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line to make this Excursion Rates exceedingly favorable, so that all who desire to visit the "Tropics" can do so at a very trifling expense. The elegant IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP "SECRET," of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail steamship Line, has been reserved for the occasion of this GRAND EXCURSION, and will Sail from Jacksonville, Fla., on.....15th February.

Arrive at Nassau	17th "
Leave Nassau	18th "
Arrive at Key West	19

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝d; in New York at 9 9-16c; in Atlanta at 8⅝c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, slight changes in barometer, stationary or a slight rise in temperature, light rains on the coast, and partly cloudy weather in the interior, with northeast to southeast winds, becoming variable.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, February 8, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.37	59	73	S. E.	G'n'e	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.33	44	67	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.32	41	74	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	29.95	65	89	N.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.35	51	79	S. E.	G'n'e	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.35	50	80	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.32	48	56	E.	G'n'e	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.34	53	54	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.36	48	59	N.	G'n'e	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.36	47	85	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.20	36	80	N. E.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.31	44	59	N. E.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.27	49	54	N. E.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
4 06	30.28	46	54	N. E.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.34	46	61	N. E.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.35	44	67	N. E.	Fresh.	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.307	Maximum ther	50
Mean daily ther	43.50	Minimum ther	36
Mean daily humid.	65.00	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
156 feb7 dim

FUTURE MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Attention, Atlanta Cadets!

The regular monthly meeting of the Company will be held on Monday night, February 10th, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Let every member be present. Business of importance. EDWARD S. MCCANDLESS,
feb9 dlt Capt. Commanding.

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Fourth Page]

Opera House—February 13, "Diplomacy," Warde & Barrymore.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Unclaimed letters—Benjamin Conley.
In memoriam to Mr. John R. Simmons.
New York Sweet Cider—Adair & Bro.
Dissolution—Landrum & Gilbert.

The Constitution
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 9, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Carter's Fancy is the cst.

—St. Valentine's day comes on Friday.

—Scores of drummers are among us.

—The fourth of July this year comes on Friday.

—Federal decoration day this year comes on Friday.

—Sixty or seventy live stock dealers are in the city with mules and horses for sale.

—If you want the finest flour ever sold in this country buy Carter's Fancy.

—The city has a dozen dump carts employed upon the streets.

—There will be a meeting of the cadets Monday night, when non-commissioned officers will be appointed.

—Now is the winter of one's discontent; when Whitehall, Broad, Alabama—yea, all of our streets—are full of mud.

—Carter's Fancy flour is ahead of anybody's flour. Be sure and try it and see for yourself.

—The genuine and only Turkish baths at Dr. Wilson's, opposite Markham house. Three tickets 50 cents each.

—The city street force was yesterday engaged cleaning up the mud on Alabama and Broad streets.

—Eight drummers from Cincinnati took dinner together at one table yesterday at the Kimball. Almost every class of business was represented.

—The "Diplomacy" combination will be here in a few days. The newspaper critics say the company is an exceptionally fine one.

—Huntly's dramatic company closed the season at Rome a few days since. Some of the members passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way north.

—Stop running and jumping before trains at Whitehall street crossing. It does not look well, and besides we have no hospital.

—Carter's Fancy is always the same in quality. Every sack guaranteed. When you buy it you are certain to get the best. It never was beaten.

—Messrs. Scoville, Selden & Co., of the Kimball house, are having erected a new elevator in the rear of their hotel, to be used for heavy stores and goods.

—Sparta Times: What in the world will the Atlanta and Augusta papers have to blow about when Mme. Modjeska leaves this country?

—Louise Pomeroy, who met with an accident several weeks ago in Louisiana, is on the road again, having fully recovered from her injuries.

—In a few weeks the city fathers will be expected to commence operations upon the city hall park with a view to beautifying it.

—The horse of J. C. Carter & Co., attached to a dray loaded with barrels of flour, ran away on Alabama street yesterday, scattering the barrels all over the streets and emptying the contents of several of them in the mud.

—Pittman's avenue will be opened through to Decatur street in about three weeks. This drive, when completed, will be about one and a quarter miles. Ponce de Leon springs can then be reached by a road that is excellent all of the way.

—Next Wednesday night there will be a meeting of the Sans Souci social club at the residence of Mr. Perino Bruce, Peachtree street. A full attendance is expected. Frank Gordon, president. Committee—F. J. Hoyle, Dr. Crawford, Louis Gholstin.

—Charlotte Southern Hor e: A sporting man says that Charlotte is "the best sporting place of its size in the south." New Orleans, Charlotte, Atlanta and Richmond compose the principal points along the thoroughfares the sporting men most frequent.

—We are under obligations to Mr. J. H. Lovejoy, of Dadeville, Ala., for an invitation to attend the annual ball of the Clinton hook and ladder fire company, to be held Wednesday evening, February 26th. The occasion promises to be a most delightful affair, as arrangements of a most complete character have been made.

THE FEE CONTROVERSY.

A Letter Suggested by the Disagreement Between Senator Hill and Governor Colquitt.

AT HOME, February 1, 1879.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Averse as I am to participation in political or personal controversies and complications, I find myself unable to resist the impulse to analyze the evidence taken by the legislative committee, appointed, at the request of Governor Colquitt, to investigate the matter of insinuations and slanders involving his official and personal character, in connection with his indorsement, as governor, of the Northeast railroad bonds. Removed by my retirement from active life, and in the calm of old age, looking only to the vindication of right and truth and justice, I give you a brief review of the matter, uninfluenced by the resentment of the parties or the passions of the controversy.

I think I am safe in saying that no man in Georgia has read the evidence with a closer or keener attention, or a profounder interest than I have. I was not disappointed when I read it. It confirmed every opinion and intensified every feeling which I had when I began to study it. It is perfectly dramatic. What a life picture of our poor world! What a tragedy if there were nothing ludicrous in it! What a farce, if nothing serious! In the light of our Christian faith, what a painful and revolting exhibition of the unregenerate human heart!

I have no personal reasons to dislike Mr. Hill. On the contrary, I have some reasons to be impossessed in his favor. I think he sometimes has good impulses. He is bright, and often eloquent. He is not great in knowledge, in thought, power, or in virtue. His selfishness and vanity are the predominant features of his moral character. Until I read this evidence I did not know that Mr. Hill was engineering this scandal. I had seen in some paper that the investigation would injure Governor Colquitt or him. That was all. I thought I knew besides that it could not injure the governor. The result justifies my confidence.

The governor's behavior in the whole transaction has been not simply good, but transcendently beyond all praise. He moved sublimely through the scenes of the exciting drama without any such manifestations of vulgar passion or violent resentment as nine out of every ten men, even good men, would have exhibited. His pity for Mr. Hill must have overmastered his natural resentment, or God's right hand held him, or he could not have forborne to transfix the brazen imposter, who stood up before the majesty of the state of Georgia asserting his friendship for the governor—the very moment and in the very act of plunging the dagger of the assassin into the vitals of his character! Never in my experience of this world have I known conduct so shameless and audacious! We can all now see that Shakspeare did no whit overdraw the part of Iago, "A woman in the case," and the parallel would be complete. As his "friend," I "advise" Mr. Hill to write another pronunciamento, or fix up another newspaper "interview," in which he shall make haste to disclaim all pretention to "friendship" for the governor, and declare that all his imputed aservations to the effect that he has been, or is, any otherwise than a bitter enemy to be the mistakes of reporters or printers. This he should do, or an uncharitable world may adjudge him to be guilty of the grossest deception.

How cunningly, after Goodnow wrote to him in Washington, like an old spider, he wove and spread his net! Spinning its fibres from his own belly and hastening hither and thither to fasten its extended cords! Hugh A. Haralson was an instrument fitted to his hand—a whetted dagger ready for the work of war!

He put Haralson and Banks in possession of the secret and then himself returned to Georgia and took the governor by the beard to kiss him, saying, "Art thou in health, my brother?" and stabbed him, but not that he "died."

If Mr. Hill were sincere in his purpose to save Governor C. from harm, why did he not consult General Gordon or some other known friend of the governor? If he were intent on saving the imperiled honor of the state, why did he not consult with the veteran statesman, Stephens, and his colleagues in congress? He counseled only with Haralson and Banks, two disappointed applicants for office, who were eager for revenge.

These movements sufficiently disclose the animus of this relentless war of selfishness and malice.

That interview at Goodnow's! between Hill, Goodnow and Morrill! Hill was in his glory.

"So close on each pathetic part he dwells,
And each adventure so sublimely tells,
That all who view the idiot in his glory
Conceive the bard—the hero of the story."

He thought he had the ammunition that would take down the "gallant stag at bay." The net-work of circumstances being laid, he next seeks Judge Trippe. He is the sort of man Hill wanted then to advise the onset. Trippe did never suspect the guile of the serpent. He listened, was amazed, "suffocated." At what? At a suggestion of wrong-doing restricted to Mr. Murphy, the treasurer's clerk? Oh, no! But at the version given by Hill of the interview between himself, Goodnow and Morrill—leaving the impression that Governor Colquitt was a party to a corrupt transaction, if not bribed outright to indorse the railroad bonds. He swore emphatically that he made no charges, nor intended to make or insinuate any, but it was "curious, mighty curious," and if the governor's fears could be aroused, although he did not belong to a cowardly stock, he might be "advised" to help Mr. Hill compel Murphy to disgorge, and to appropriate the fee to himself! He was hot-footed after that fee—that fraud money. His palms itched and glowed to clutch it.

Of the fee business, however, Trippe was not allowed to know anything. In the consultation with him, not a word transpired about "the fee!" That wouldn't have done. "I couldn't have stood that," says the judge. How does he stand it now that Mr. Hill's mouth "close as an oyster" to him then, is now wide, and frothing as the sea, to the whole world?

In the innocence of his heart, and utterly ignorant of Hill's game, the honest judge exclaimed: "Certainly, 'advise' Colquitt by all means! Make haste! If you don't do it, I will!"

Now, then, after fortifying himself with Trippe's "advice," fleshed in malice, as he was to supercize the governor's failure to notify him of his conclusion to indorse the bonds, smarting under the loss of his big fee, thinking of him as a possible competitor for his high office, etc., he was ready to "cheer on the pack." He didn't know enough of the instincts of an honest man to comprehend how resolutely and promptly he would "stand at bay."

His motive was a mixed one. He did not quite realize it himself. He intended to get his fee through the governor's power over Murphy if he could, and whether he got it or not to complicate him with this infamy, and at all events punish him for not saving his fee, and get rid of him as a possible candidate for the senate.

He thought he could profess friendship to him and avoid all responsibility for the slander. That was in the hands of his avowed enemies, and they could take care of that; and even good men like Trippe, hearing of it, would justify him in "only warning" and "advising the governor for his own sake" and "the honor of the state," to "make an issue with Murphy," like a guilty man would have certainly done. Save his fee, half smother the thing up, and smirch, and humiliate, and cripple the governor, while he would "feather his nest" with the fee, and ride in a gilded chariot of triumph to continued elevation and power!

I have never understood that Murphy did anything more about the indorsement of the bonds than Hill tried to do. Hill failed because the pressure of the circumstances at the time of his application to the governor was not such as to make it apparent that great interests would be sacrificed if the bonds should not be indorsed. The governor still hoped that the way would be open to defer the matter to the meeting of the legislature, which, but for that pressure and threatened sacrifice, it would have been proper and wise for him to have done; and not from any want of "influence" on the part of Mr. Hill, or any superior influence on that of Murphy. It was not a question of "influence" at all, but one of official duty, and the governor was controlled solely by his sense of duty with reference to the interests of the state confided to him.

If Mr. Hill or Mr. Murphy had persuaded the officers of the rolling-mill that they needed a lawyer or agent of any sort to make up their case to present it to the governor—to collect facts or laws to be urged upon his attention—it was no business of the governor. He knew that Hill had a fee. He also knew that Murphy "had some sort of interest," but what did Mr Hill's fee or Mr. Murphy's "interest" have to do with his duty?

It is most true that Mr. Hill, in his high place in the senate at Washington, did imagine that it was the business of the governor to so regulate his official action as to take care to notify him of its progress, that he might be certain to secure his fee; and that he became furious when he found out that "the influence" of his great office had failed to move the governor a hair's breadth from the right line of his executive duty, and that propriety which Mr. Hill would not see restrained the governor from becoming a mere collecting agent for the great senator! Had he have received the fee he would never have been guilty of the inconsistency of uttering a reproach against the "using of a public office for private gain."

The difference between Hill and Murphy in this matter is this: Murphy is a little clerk whose office could give him no "influence" with the governor nor anybody else, while Hill is a great senator, who imagines that governors, and assemblymen, and committeemanr so many little glittering orbs, intended to ornament the firmament of his official peacock's tail! He had "influence" which it was unpardonable for the governor to fail to see.

Mind you, I do do not say I think that Mr. Hill did anything wrong or corrupt in earning his $7,000 or $10,000 fee—I don't know which it was. It was, I believe, sworn both amounts. I don't say that he now does wrong, if he did earn it according to his contract for services to be rendered, in wanting it. His unique methods of trying to get it raise another question.

I have not been able to perceive that Murphy did anything worse than Hill tried to do about the indorsement of the bonds. I do not think that either of them did wrong in taking a fee to represent a legal question, before the governor, any more than it would be wrong to take the same fee to represent the same question before a judge. Nor can I perceive how the fact of being a clerk in an independent department of government debars a man from taking a fee legitimate to other men.

After the bonds were indorsed and their anxiety was all removed it was natural that the president and managers of the rolling-mill would begin; to think "we have been asses; it was a large fee; Governor Colquitt would have indorsed the bonds all the same with or without Murphy's agency; we are financially in a tight place; here is Hill claiming his fee; how are we to dispose of him?" Mr. Hill comes to their relief. He says: "Gentlemen, it is curious that I, a senator of the United States and a distinguished lawyer, could not get this indorsement, and a little fellow like Murphy, a mere treasurer's clerk, could get it. I don't see, Morrill, why in the thunder he was employed by you. Now, here we are all together with a common interest to be served. You must pay me that fee. You say, having paid Murphy, you can't afford to pay me; but I have thought of a plan to make you able to pay me. I believe I can so far control Governor Colquitt as to induce him to use all the power he has to compel Murphy to disgorge, and to appropriate the fee to himself! He was hot-footed after that fee—that fraud money. His palms itched and glowed to clutch it.

"Since I think of it," says Morrill, "that's the reason I employed Murphy."

The last link in the chain had been forged! Morrill would tackle Murphy with a negotiation for his fee, entangle him in the chain; Hill would hook it on to the staple-lrok of Trippe's "advice," drive it home, through Colquitt's heart, with the heaviest blows of his persuasive eloquence—acting the part of disinterested "friend" in distress for the safety of his exposed, dear, noble, good, innocent governor—and also of a "bleeding patriot," in dissolving agonies of sympathy over the wounds of his poor, prostrate country—and clinch its bearded prongs with the sledge-hammer argument of suspicioned corruption.

The trouble was not in the scheme, but in its working. Little Dr. Acee's wings—the plan was well enough—but was not exactly adapted to the conditions of a practical success. The doctor's wings were not precisely such as a man could fly with through the atmosphere of our earth, as long as it might be under the influence of gravitation, and have a centrepedal tendency. Hill's plan was no more adapted to the public opinion of Georgia, or the south, and as to the governor, he didn't scare "worth a cent." He don't belong to a cowardly, corrupt, sensational, fictitious race. He is a solid, frank, earnest man, who fears God and loves his country, despises the shallow arts of the hollow, blustering demagogue, and defies the slanderer.

Meanwhile Hill tumbles about in the sea of public opinion, like a harpooned whale, spouting blood through his fictitious "interviews," and lashing the sea with his tail into foam, by his ludicrous, impudent addresses "to the people of Georgia!"

At my leisure I intend to review Mr. Hill's Baltimore Gazette "interview," and his elaborate pronunciamento address "to the people of Georgia." Mr. Hill is a great man, in some little things, and "in a small way." He is an actor, as good as any who ever trod the boards of a country playhouse! He can "tear a passion to tatters." He is respectable as a lawyer—a grand romancer! He has more use for the personal pronoun "I" than any writer it has been my fortune to read. He has had more confidential interviews with General Lee and other dead heroes and statesmen than any other living man. As a senator in the national congress, he is slightly a failure; as the self-constituted, sublimely ridiculous, guardian of the people and virtue of Georgia, he is the laughing-stock of the country! Voluble, versatile, vain!

As a "friend," save me from such a friend, with his brood of winks, shrugs, insinuations and confederate crowd of half-sly, half-simpering assassins of character.

A NATIVE GEORGIAN.

Ticket of Leave Man.

Last night a very enjoyable entertainment was furnished at DeGive's opera house by the performance of that famous play, "Ticket of Leave man." It is full of excellent points, and took finely last night. Mr. Frank E. Aiken appeared in the role he has made famous, and played "Bob Brierly" in a manner acceptable to the most critical spectator. Miss Genevieve Rogers did not have full scops for her brilliant talents in the part of "Sam Willoughby," but she acted it well all the way through. She is young and ambiti us, and a future of rich promise lies before her on the stage. The support kept up finely last night. There was frequent applause, and the play took from first to last. We hope to see Miss Rogers again.

Back from Texas.

The Coker family, who arrived in Atlanta from Texas last Thursday night, almost starved to death, have gone to South Carolina, their old home, which they rashly left for the west. The night they reached Atlanta they were a picture of absolute destitution. Carl Weinmeister kindly took them to his restaurant and gave them a good supper, the first food they had had in two days. This kindness they received most gratefully. Other citizens helped them to reach their old home.

POLICE POINTS.

—It is thought that the next police force will consist of forty men.

—Friday was pay day with the police force, and now the knights of the baton are flush with wealth.

—Policeman Dick Haynes, who was wounded recently by a pistol ball, is still confined to his home.

—George McHenry, colored, was arrested by the police yesterday upon a charge of perjury.

—The mayor had a good matinee yesterday morning, and realized a fine sum in fines and costs.

—Almost every member of the police force has a copy of commissioner E. Y. Clarke's history of Atlanta.

—The police commissioners hold their regular monthly meeting Monday night. Nothing but routine business will be transacted by the body.

—Captain Flynn has resigned the position of governorship of Jenningstown, after a most successful administration of several years.

—Major Cook, the grand scribe of the police force, keeps a very neat and accurate set of books, showing the disposition of every case tried by the recorder.

—The election for members of the police force will come off at the regular meeting in March. The boys are now walking a chalk line straighter than ever, as they all wish to be re-elected.

—General Tige Anderson, chief of the police force, has had four handsome walking-sticks made of osage orange wood, and has presented each captain on the force with one.

—The Police Aid society, R. C. Foute, president, had a very enthusiastic meeting yesterday at noon in the recorder's court-room. Nearly every member of the police force is a member of the society. It is doing a great deal of good.

—The outgoing members of the board of police commissioners this year are Dr. W. T. Goldsmith, the member from the 5th ward, and Mr. W. G. Gramling, of the 1st ward. We understand that each of these gentlemen will apply for re-election to the membership of the board. It is rumored that Mr. W. H. Brotherton, Mr. S. M. Inman and Mr. Fred. Palmer, will also be in the field from the 1st ward, and that Mr. Frank P. Rice will be a candidate from the 5th. Other candidates may make their appearance before the election comes off.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.

1. The practice of carrying concealed weapons in violation of law has grown to be such an evil that its suppression is imperatively demanded in order to protect life and insure tranquillity.

2. The police force will, therefore, be vigilant in their endeavors to correct this evil by arresting and bringing to trial, or by presenting to the grand jury all persons violating this law.

3. Captains will see that this order is strictly enforced. GEO. T. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.

1. Complaints are made by respectable citizens that up-stairs rooms on many of our most public streets are occupied by lewd women, to the annoyance of the public and to the ruin of the injury morals of the city.

2. The police will take such measures as may be necessary to abate the evil complained of by notifying property owners to cause the removal of the obnoxious parties, and also to notify the parties to find other quarters away from the main thoroughfares of the city.

3. Captains will see that this order is strictly enforced. GEO. T. ANDERSON,
179 feb9-2t Chief of Police.

—Look out for greater bargains than ever at P. H. Snook's this week. Parlor suites almost by the hundred, and must be sold. Remember the leader of low prices, and go and see Snook's stock. 183 feb9-1t

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. John Lowry is studying astronomy.

—Mr. W. H. Grigsby will leave Atlanta for Washington City to-morrow.

—Judge George N. Lester, of Cobb county, is in the city.

—Captain John R. Wilder, of Savannah, is in the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. S. Westbrook, of Griffin, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. Smith Clayton has returned from his trip to Florida.

—Mr. W. R. Joyner, it is said, will be a candidate for city marshal.

—Representative King, of Floyd county, is in the city.

—Mr. F. T. Ryan, clerk of the city council, who has been confined to his bed for some days past on account of a severe illness, was well enough to be out yesterday.

—Dr. Walter M. Drake, one of the most prominent young physicians of Nashville, is spending a few days with Dr. Frank Eastman, of this city.

—Mr. Pendleton, of the late Huntley troupe, is at the Markham house. He is one of the most brilliant young actors on our stage, and will find a goodly fortune before him in his noble profession.

—Mr. D. C. Allen, formerly ticket auditor of the Atlanta and Charlotte Airline road, has accepted the position of general ticket agent of the South Carolina railroad. And will leave for his new post in Charleston this morning Mr. Allen is one of the most competent railroad men in the south, and is worthy of the promotion he has received.

—We learn that the late Mr. O. H. Jones died with an insurance policy of $15,000 on his life. Mr. Willie Jones, the eldest son of the deceased, will continue to run the business. Having grown up to manhood at his father's side, he is fully competent to take hold of the affairs of the estate and manage them successfully. We wish him a bright future and all of the success that a young man of his sterling ability is entitled to.

—Gainesville Southron: General Tige Anderson, the new chief of police of Atlanta, is bringing things up to the scratch, and the best of it is, he has opened books of record in which every order and every instruction of council are put down in black and white, so there can be no disputes or complications in the future, about them. That the police regulations of Atlanta are the very best in all the south, there is no kind of doubt, and General Anderson and Major Cook are just the men to keep them so, and improve them constantly beside.

Two Weeks in the Tropics.

The Cuban excursion will start this week, on Thursday's Macon train, at 2:45 o'clock. The arrangements are absolutely perfect. A Woodruff sleeper will take the party from Atlanta to Jacksonville without change, landing the excursionists on the wharf from which the steamship "Select" will depart on the following day. The next two weeks will be spent by the excursionists along the Florida coast, in crossing the gulf stream, in the yellow sunshine, and among the pine-apple plantations of Nassau, in sight of the tall green palms and lofty mountains of the Cuban coast, under the walls of Moro castle, and in the quaint, delightful streets of the old Spanish town that the castle guards. The excursionists are to be envied. From now until Thursday afternoon they will be busy in making their arrangements to go. The list will remain open until Thursday, but all who are going should register without delay at R. D. Mann's office, Kimball house.

Another Billiard Match.

The result of the billiard match which occurred at the Kimball house billiard-room Friday evening was not at all satisfactory to the friends of Mr. R. T. Bonnell, who was defeated by Mr. Charles Pemberton by only three points in 204. The lovers of this fascinating game have arranged for another match to be played at the same place to-morrow night at 8 o'clock between the same parties. The friends of Mr. Bonnell are confident that he can defeat Mr. Pemberton and the friends of the latter are just as confident that he cannot. The game will be a free exhibition.

Unclaimed Freight to be Sold.

We call attention to the advertisement of unclaimed freight (commonly called "old horse,") to be sold Monday, 10th inst., at 9 o'clock a.m., at Hall & Morris's. This beats a Louisana lottery for drawing prizes. The chances are better, for you have an opportunity to examine the outside of the packages, and can get them at your bid. Don't fail to attend the sale—for fun if for nothing else.

Diplomacy.

The play which has created such a sensation in northern cities is to be brought to Atlanta. It will be played here next Thursday and Friday nights by the Warde & Barrymore combination. Saturday afternoon there will be a grand matinee, and Saturday night "Our Boys" will be given. Mr. Barrymore was in the original cast of this popular play. Prices will be only $1 for reserved seats and 50 cents for gallery.

Personal.

A correspondent wishes to know which of the Pullman "chambermaids" is about to marry. He inquired particularly as to the matrimonial prospects of the Pullman young man at the Kimball and the Pullman young man at the Markham.

Change of Schedule.

We call attention to the notice of change of schedule on the Western and Atlantic road to-day. This enterprising road now runs four passenger trains a day each way to accommodate the travel. Such enterprise is laudable and will be appreciated.

DURING the cold weather in Texas, Mr. Ammons, living on the Presenious, lost 3,000 sheep out of 3,900 head. Mr. Taylor lost 2,500 out of a flock of 5,000, and Mr. Tyner lost 2,000 out of a flock of 2,500. A Mexican by the name of Garcia lost 3,000 goats. In the southern part of the state, on the whole a loss of 25 per cent. has been sustained by the wool-growers.

John Ryan's

Great clearing sale of Dress Goods, Silks, Carpets, Notions and shoes will continue next week until all are sold. Big bargains will be offered, nearly all the stock marked down Saturday night. John Ryan does not carry over any old stock from season to season, and try to put off on his customers old goods for new—these goods must and shall be sold if prices are any inducement to purchasers. Do not miss the chance now to secure bargains.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes—from the bankrupt sale of F. Huger & Co., Broadway, New York, bought by John Ryan at nominal figures will be sold at 50 cents on the dollar. Table Linens, Doylies, Towels, Bleachings, Sheetings, Hosiery and Zephyrs, all at prices that will sell at once. Call at Ryan's early next week and ask to see his Bargain Shoe Counter, Linens and Towels. Carpets in all styles and grades wonderfully cheap.

195 feb9-1t

Bishop Beckwith at St. Philip's.

The announcement is made in our church column that this distinguished prelate will preach at St. Philip's church this morning at 11 o'clock. To those who have heard Bishop Beckwith in the pulpit it is unnecessary to enlarge upon his unsurpassed oratory and wonderful powers of reasoning. To those who have not heard him, the best advice we can give is to do so to-day.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.

1. The practice of carrying concealed weapons in violation of law has grown to be such an evil that its suppression is imperatively demanded in order to protect life and insure tranquillity.

2. The police force will, therefore, be vigilant in their endeavors to correct this evil by arresting and bringing to trial, or by presenting to the grand jury all persons violating this law.

3. Captains will see that this order is strictly enforced. GEO. T. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.

1. Complaints are made by respectable citizens that up-stairs rooms on many of our most public streets are occupied by lewd women, to the annoyance of the public and to the ruin of the injury morals of the city.

2. The police will take such measures as may be necessary to abate the evil complained of by notifying property owners to cause the removal of the obnoxious parties, and also to notify the parties to find other quarters away from the main thoroughfares of the city.

3. Captains will see that this order is strictly enforced. GEO. T. ANDERSON,
179 feb9-2t Chief of Police.

—Look out for greater bargains than ever at P. H. Snook's this week. Parlor suites almost by the hundred, and must be sold. Remember the leader of low prices, and go and see Snook's stock. 183 feb9-1t

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

Out to-day in Clear, Bold, Handsome Type,

Jules Verne's New Book.

Great Voyages and Great Navigators, 1st half, 10c.

LATE ISSUES.

417. Macleod of Dare, by William Black..... 10c.
467. Edina, by Mrs. Henry Wood..... 20c.
465. Monsieur Lecoq, by Emile Gaboriau, 1st half..... 20c.
464. Gerald Fitzgerald, by Charles Lever..... 20c.
461. The Arabian Nights, Part II..... 10c.
460. The Arabian Nights, Part I..... 10c.
459. The Doctor's Wife, by M. E. Braddon... 20c.
458. Nancy, by Rhoda Broughton..... 20c.
457. The Last of the Ruthvens, by Miss Mulock..... 10c.
456. John Halifax, Gentleman, by Miss Mulock, (clear, bold, handsome type).... 20c.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman, (smaller type)..... 10c.
455 Paul Faber, Surgeon, by George Macdonald..... 20c.
454. Little Barefoot, by Berthold Auerbach. 10c.
453. The Princess of the Moor, by E. Marlitt 20c.
452. An Old Couple, by Mrs. Oliphant..... 10c.
451. Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart, by Wm. Black..... 10c
450. Water Gypsies, by L. T. Meade..... 10c.
449. More Bitter than Death..... 10c.
448. On Horseback Through Asia Minor, by Capt. Fred. Burnaby..... 20c.
447. Filthy Lucre, by Albany deFonblanque 10c.
446. When the Ship Comes Home. Besant and Rice..... 10c.
445. The Baby, by the author of Phillis, Molly Bawn, etc.; also, Michael Gargrave's Harvest, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, (both in one book)..... 10c.
444. A Letter on Corpulence, by Wm. Banting..... 10c.
443. Pomeroy Abbey (new novel) by Mrs. H. Wood..... 20c.
442. The Notary's Daughter, by Lady Fullerton..... 10c.
441. 'Twas in Trafalgar Bay. Besant and Rice 10c.
440. The Sorrow of a Secret, by Mary C. Hay; also, Lady Carmichael's Will (both in one book)..... 10c.
414. A Captain at 15. by Jules Verne (first half)..... 10c.
414. A Captain at 15, by Jules Verne (second half)..... 10c.

For sale by newsdealers at above prices, or sent post-paid, on receipt of 12 cents for 10-cent numbers and 25 cents for 20-cent numbers, by GEORGE MUNRO, 17 to 27 Vandewater Street, New York.
000 feb9 dtf

David H. Dougherty.

I received last week a very superior line of gents' fine linen collars and cuffs, manufactured expressly for me at Troy, New York, for my spring trade. Young men, now is the time to put up your side-boards, for I have put the prices down.
174 feb9 d&w1t.

Gay, McCleskey & Co.

Among the leading dry goods firms in Atlanta, none is more popular and reliable than that of Gay, McCleskey & Co. Active and enterprising they give their personal attention to every detail of their business. They buy their goods in the best markets in large quantities, and taking advantage of all the discounts offered, they are enabled to sell goods as low as any house in the city or in the south. They receive new goods almost every day, and being sole agents for several manufacturers, they offer some lines of goods not found elsewhere. We bespeak for them a comparison of goods and prices, when their goods will be found the best and their prices the lowest. They are noted for keeping polite and attentive salesmen, who put on no red tape, but endeavor to wait on the trade acceptably. Call on them at Nos. 65 and 67 Peachtree street.

David H. Dougherty.

I received a case of Alpaccas last week that will eclipse anything of the season. They are so Blue that they are not Black, and so Black that they are not Blue. Then I can safely assure you that they are a superb or beautiful Blue-Black, and if you buy before seeing them you will feel financially Blue. 174 feb9d&w1t

Down Again.

I am selling dry goods, fancy goods, notions and domestics as cheap as any other house in Georgia.

Lonsdale 4-4 bleached domestics, 8 cts.
Wamsutta 4-4 bleached domestics, 10 cts.
Lonsdale 6-4 cambric, 12½ cts.
Gray waterproof, 35 cts.
French woven corsets, 25 cts.
Also, a complete stock of ladies', misses' and men's hosiery at attractive prices.
No trouble to show goods. Call and see them.
C. L. MANGUM,
194 feb9-1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Use the Best Lime for Your Composts.

ATLANTA, GA., October 17, 1877.

A. C. Ladd, city—Dear sir: In answer to yours of this date I would state that the Dolamite Lime is superior to ordinary lime for agricultural purposes, as it contains magnesia, one of the constituents of plant-food. Respectfully
WM. J. LAND, Chemist.

Address A. C. Ladd, general agent, No. 9 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 184 feb9d1t

Rev. Dr. Gwin, Pastor First Baptist Church, On Temperance.

At a public meeting to be held at two o'clock to-day, at Good Templars' hall, 95 Whitehall street, under the auspices of Venona temple, cold water templars, the eloquent divine, Dr. Gwin, will deliver an address to which the public are cordially invited. At the same time the children will give a public exposition of their beautiful and impressive initiatory ceremonies. There will also be some short speeches and recitations by the children, interspersed with good music. Strangers visiting the city are especially invited. Exercises to last one hour. 182 d1t.

We can now fill all orders for Carter's fancy flour. Bought a big lot last week. Send in your orders.
J. C & J. CARTER,
Wholesale grocers, 65 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. 196 feb9 1t.

David H. Dougherty.

Well, the season is approaching for the spring races, and I am preparing for the fun. Old jockies tell us that in order to move well, stock should be well trained and kept. To this adage I do not agree. I believe in a well-trained stock, but don't hold to the idea of keeping it. Hence, I am going to keep before the people at all times a superb line of fine and such other goods as the times demand, and run them through upon my "short-profit plan." I have experienced salesmen, who are courteous and polite, and facilities sufficient to handle any amount of goods that the trade may demand. Then, where is the propriety of holding to a small stock of goods for an exorbitant profit when I can as easily move three times the quantity for half the profit.

I am very grateful for your liberal patronage in the past and solicit your further examination of my stock and prices, either in person or by sending for samples.
174 feb9d&w1t D. H. DOUGHERTY.

New Departure.

We understand Mr. G. P. Guilford has now associated himself with large capitalists north. He has just returned from New York, where he purchased one of the finest stocks of pianos and organs ever shipped south. Having departed from the old beaten track of music dealers generally and purchased only for cash, he is now prepared to compete with any dealers in America. Mr. Guilford is probably as well and favorably known in the musical world as any man south. We wish him success and predict for him a large business.

Hamburgs.

New Styles! New Goods! New Prices!! No trouble to show goods.
C. L. MANGUM,
194 feb9 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Thursday last, in passing by the mammoth establishment of John Keely (who, by the way, enjoys the sobriquet of "the leader of low prices in Atlanta"), his sidewalk was littered with goods in course of being opened, and upon inquiry we learned that he is now in receipt of a large lot of strictly new spring goods. This is enterprise indeed, and deserves to be recognized as such. Many other merchants are crying out "dull times," but John Keely is busy every day. His new dress goods are beautiful, and his stock of domestics is immense, embracing every popular brand, and he guarantees that whenever anybody makes a cut on the price of domestics, John Keely will undersell him still. To investigate this is to be convinced that what he says is true, and he is quite positive in his assertion that he cannot nor will not be undersold. Read his notices in another column.

Red, White and Blue.

I received a very handsome line of Zephyr Shawls last Friday, embracing the above desirable shades. The Reds are of that stylish tinge; the Whites have pretty fringe; the